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SOVIET OFFICIALS CABLE U.S. OFFICIALS ON TEST BAN

Talkunov, Voss Cable O'Neill

PM031312 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS headline: "Address by Soviet Parliamentarians"]

[Text] Comrades Talkunov and Voss, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, have sent Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, a telegram. Despite the clearly expressed will of the peoples and their ardent desire to ensure stable peace on earth, the United States is continuing nuclear tests, says the telegram. This is taking place at a time when the USSR is strictly observing the unilaterally-declared moratorium.

In the interests of curbing the arms race and of disarmament, in the interests of freeing mankind completely from weapons of mass destruction, nuclear tests must be halted. The chairmen of the chambers have called on the speaker to use his high prestige and influence and prompt Congress into doing everything in its power so that the United States of America ends nuclear testing. The situation demands action without delay.

Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Zhukov, Zagladin, Paton, and Tatarchuk, have addressed an appeal to a number of U.S. senators and congressmen to make their voices heard in defense of our children's future, a future free from the nightmarish threat of a nuclear apocalypse, to induce the U.S. Administration to end nuclear testing.

Wright Receives Message

LD030859 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- Boris Paton, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has called on James Wright, a member of U.S. Congress, to show his weight to urge the U.S. Administration to end nuclear tests.

"The nuclear test at the proving ground in Nevada", says a telegram sent by the Soviet parliamentarian, "which pointedly ignored the urgent demands of international peace-loving public was conducted at a time when the Soviet Union once again reaffirmed its readiness to contribute to ridding mankind of weapons of mass destruction. We expect that the U.S. Administration's peaceable rhetoric will be followed at last by real steps to end nuclear explosions".

"It is my sincere hope that you will raise your voice in defence of a better future for our children, the future free from the nightmarish threat of nuclear apocalypse".

Zhukov Cables Hatfield

LD040801 Moscow TASS in English 0606 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- Georgiy Zhukov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has urged U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield to continue to insist that the Reagan administration immediately stop all the nuclear tests and resume talks on a general and complete nuclear weapon test ban.

He wrote in his telegram that he was very much indignant over the provocative actions of the U.S. Administration which, despite numerous appeals of the Soviet Union, other countries and the majority of U.S. congressmen had exploded a nuclear device.

"As members of our parliaments we cannot remain indifferent to the threat of the continuation of nuclear tests and the creation of new ever more destructive types of weapons".

De La Garza Receives Message

LD050715 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS -- Nikolay Tatarchuk, a member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has sent a telegram to U.S. Congressman E. De La Garza.

"I cannot but express my indignation over the fact that, while the Soviet Union recently declared readiness not to conduct nuclear testing also after March 31 -- until the first nuclear blast in the United States, the Reagan administration has staged another nuclear explosion at the testing site in Nevada and announced plans for yet another such blast shortly," he wrote. Tatarchuk added: "Such actions by the Reagan administration cannot be summed up as anything other than provocative steps undermining the hopes of all nations for a world without wars and weapons."

"As your colleague," he wrote to De La Garza, "I call on you to use your authority and influence in U.S. Congress to impel the administration immediately to buckle down to accomplishing the task of ending all nuclear explosions as a first step to eliminating nuclear weapons."

APPEAL FOR U.S. TO JOIN MORATORIUM CONTINUES

Petrosyants Repeats Offer

LD072116 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 7 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Issues connected with curbing the arms race -- primarily nuclear -- are being discussed at the Geneva disarmament conference. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, who spoke here, stressed that the USSR is ready to extend its moratorium on nuclear explosions if the United States will also not carry out nuclear tests.

Moratorium Gaining Support

PM071042 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "Reagan Needs Tests"]

[Text] Bonn, 5 Apr -- The overwhelming majority of FRG newspapers have responded to the television address of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to the proposals contained in that address. The Ruhr newspaper WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE writes, for example:

"U.S. officials in the White House oversimplify the matter by just brushing aside M.S. Gorbachev's proposals with regard to ending tests. This is not the first time this dynamic new man in the Kremlin has put the Reagan administration in a difficult position with his initiatives on limiting the arms race. This was the case recently, for example, when M.S. Gorbachev proposed the phased destruction of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. It took the White House a long time then to react to just part of that proposal concerning the elimination of medium-range missiles."

Western diplomats in Moscow call M.S. Gorbachev's new proposal "A very clever chess move." The idea that limiting the arms race must begin by ending nuclear weapon tests is acquiring more and more supporters in public circles.

Washington 'Ignoring' Appeals

LD071745 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Viktor Levin Commentary]

[Text] Originally it was being said in the United States that a new nuclear blast is to be conducted in the 3d week of April and a precise date, the 16th has been mentioned. But then talk started -- first it was mooted, then it became a rumor, and later this became a certainty -- that there is to be yet another blast at an earlier date. Now they have specified it, 8 April. The first hints of this explosion appeared at the beginning of last week, practically immediately after Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's address in which he called on the United States to follow our example in halting nuclear explosions and to hold an immediate meeting with the U.S. President to work out an accord on this question.

By rejecting yet another of the Soviet Union's initiatives directed toward resolving the question of a total halt to nuclear weapons testing, the United States wasted no time in showing its nuclear muscles. One gets the impression that certain Washington circles are more than anything afraid of being suspected of being capable of renouncing militarist policies and are stubbornly demonstrating their reluctance to embark on totally freeing mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation, given that the halting of tests is the first step on this road. Washington has been ignoring the Soviet Union's appeals, which have been voiced for almost 9 months, from which time we have unilaterally refrained from conducting nuclear blasts. Washington has been ignoring the forceful demands from international public opinion, including U.S. opinion, insisting that the USSR's appeal should be heeded, that blasts should be halted, and that talks should start on a total ban.

Criticism of the administration is being heard more and more widely today in the United States too. THE LOS ANGELES TIMES writes, and I quote, "It has to be admitted that the administration is not approaching the question of banning nuclear tests as a whole with the seriousness it deserves." To my mind, this may well be true in substance but it is too soft in form.

The administration's approach can fully and justifiably be described as provocative. For the nth time consecutively, we have again proposed an end to testing, with this question to be resolved at a Soviet-U.S. summit. They respond to us with an unscheduled explosion. In these conditions we shall have to resume our own testing, because we cannot neglect our own security. But that is not our choice. We are being forced into it by the United States. Our main intention -- and the Soviet Union has spoken firmly and authoritatively about this -- remains a desire to stop the nuclear arms race.

Monitoring Problems Refuted

PM070852 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Urgent Measures Necessary"]

[Text] Leningrad -- Not every observatory watches the sky through the keen eyes of telescopes. There are also observatories whose attention is turned in the opposite direction. They constantly listen with sensitive ears to the earth's breathing. They are seismic stations whose instruments record the slightest movement in the bowels of the earth.

We have stations like these at different ends of our country. But the field of their "hearing" is considerably broader than its borders.

"Our observatory is one of the international centers registering seismic activity in the Arctic and Antarctic," V. Kochetov, chief of the "Pulkovo" seismic station of the USSR Academy of Sciences O. Yu. Schmidt Physics of the Earth Institute, says. "By observing manifestations of the subterranean elements in the earth's polar regions we can register with great accuracy the epicenters of tremors even in regions so distant from us. The absurdity of claims by Washington politicians that underground nuclear testing is impossible to monitor by national technical means is obvious to specialists. International procedure systems, proposals for which are contained in M.S. Gorbachev's statement on a program to eliminate nuclear arsenals by the year 2000, could be especially effective.

"The latest U.S. explosion of a large-yield nuclear device at a testing ground in Nevada is not only a blatant challenge to our country and our unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing, but also a challenge to all countries and peoples and the entire world community. The Reagan administration answered mankind's hopes of stopping the arms race with a 'nuclear spit in the eye.' Speaking on Soviet television, M.S. Gorbachev urged the American people and their government to actively help through practical action to ensure that a ban on nuclear explosions becomes fact.

"The recklessness and danger of using scientific and technical potential for military purposes and of pursuing a course aimed at gaining military and strategic superiority is particularly obvious to us scientists," V. Kochetov noted.

"The forces of science and technology must be oriented toward creativity and the good of every individual. Soviet scientists demand that all nuclear weapons tests be immediately stopped and outlawed."

U.S. CLAIMS ON TEST CURB BREACHES QUESTIONED

PM070840 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch under the rubric "Rejoinder": "Feeling Depressed..."]

[Text] New York -- There is alarm in the White House. Do the Russians possess a new secret weapon? Is there new information about the increasing "Soviet threat"? Or perhaps Moscow is "not playing fair" at the arms control talks?

No, it is much worse. It appears that the Russians are not cheating. The point is that secret investigation data of a number of U.S. intelligence services have become known in Washington. They call in question the administration's previous "conclusions" that the Soviet Union is allegedly violating the Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests, signed by our countries but, incidentally, not ratified by the U.S. Congress. Yet it is precisely these "conclusions" which provided one of the arguments for the administration's refusal to join the moratorium and much else.

This is why Washington administration staffers are in such a state now. The President has signed Directive 202 which demands that a report be submitted on how the new evaluation of information about Soviet tests will affect earlier U.S. claims that Moscow has violated its treaty obligations. The situation is indeed very tricky if even R. Batzel, the director of the Livermore Laboratory where new nuclear warheads are being developed, declares on the basis of received information that the Russians "have not been deceiving us."

And so they are arguing endlessly in the administration now whether or not to withdraw that accusation. The "hawks" through whose fault nuclear explosions continue to rock the Nevada desert are very loath to lose face. A "Solomonic solution" has been suggested by R. Perle, assistant secretary of defense, who proposed that the administration seal and suppress the compromising intelligence information. As if it had never existed, and have done with it.

WEINBERGER ARTICLE LAUDS 'BIG STICK' DOCTRINE

PM071038 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Washington's 'Four Pillars'"]

[Text] New York, 4 Apr -- U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has written a policy article for the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS, which formulates the basic guidelines of U.S. military policy in the nineties.

Crediting the Reagan administration with "rebuilding U.S. military power" and stepping up the doctrine of nuclear "deterrence," the Pentagon chief stated that the administration's policy is built, as he put it, on "four pillars" -- the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (this is how Washington styles the program for the militarization of space -- TASS note) in conjunction with nuclear "deterrence," the use of military force in parallel with "deterrence" by conventional weapons, "a strategy for arms reduction and control," and "a strategy for rivalry."

The actual order in which Washington's objectives are listed clearly testifies that priority has been given to the position of strength policy, the stepping up of the arms race, and its extension to outer space. It is no accident that Weinberger proclaims: "Progress in the direction of creating [sozdaniye] an effective Strategic Defense Initiative must be achieved simultaneously with the maintenance of an effective offensive potential for deterrence."

This is essentilaly an admission that Washington's clumsy attempts to somehow justify the "star wars" program by references to its alleged "defensive nature" are nothing but a trick calculated to deceive the public in the United States and throughout the world, which is demanding increasingly resolutely that the dangerous plans to transform space into an arena of nuclear confrontation be abandoned.

The Pentagon chief is simultaneously and gradually preparing public opinion for the eventuality that the U.S. Administration may tear up the 1972 ABM Treaty, which is a barrier to the "star wars" program's implementation.

Weinberger admits in words that there can be no victor in a nuclear war and that it must not be fought. Nevertheless, the entire contents of the article, its spirit and orientation, the concept of nuclear "deterrence" it promotes, and the confirmation of the nuclear first strike doctrine indicate that this admission is merely for public consumption.

Touching upon the "strategy of arms reduction and control" and, in this connection, the Soviet-U.S. talks in this sphere, the secretary places emphasis on the fact that the United States "must conduct talks from positions of strength." "This is essentially the only way we can conduct effective talks," he stresses.

It is indicative that the article does not contain a single word about the large-scale initiative envisaging the total elimination of nuclear arms by the year 2000 put forward by the Soviet Union.

Going on the the "strategy of rivalry" (with the USSR -- TASS note), Weinberger urges the "introduction of new weapons systems or fundamental modification of existing ones." The objective of this program for accelerated rearmament is, as he himself admits, the attainment of "relative superiority" over the Soviet Union by the United States.

In conclusion, Weinberger nostalgically harks back to the times of President Theodore Roosevelt, who proclaimed the "big stick" doctrine. "We also must have a big stick," the Pentagon chief declares, as if ignorant of the changes that have occurred in the world since that time, of the irreversible change in the balance of forces.

MBFR DELEGATE ADDRESSES MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

LD251823 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 25 TASS -- "The stand that the USA and its allies in NATO have held throughout the latest round of the Vienna talks cannot be qualified as constructive". Valerian Mikhailov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, head of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna talks on forces and armaments reduction in Central Europe, said this in the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry, addressing Soviet and foreign correspondents today. "Having formally accepted the scheme of initial arrangement proposed by socialist countries, the Western side, in reality, is stubbornly trying to adjust it to its previous obstructionist positions. If it alters anything in them at all, it is only in the direction of their toughening."

"The United States and its closest allies continue reducing to the minimum everything that could indeed carry the matters to a real lowering of the level of military confrontation. Alongside this they arbitrarily and unjustifiably manipulate with measures of verification and control, deliberately bringing them to unrealistic limits that are obviously unacceptable, and thus stalling the talks again".

"The Western side reduced to the minimum the volume of subsequent troop cutbacks", Valerian Mikhaylov siad. "And the West refuses categorically to reduce armaments, alongside forces. The West does not wish either that the obligation to freeze the levels of forces in Central Europe for three years simultaneously apply to armaments".

"As to verification and control, the NATO representatives simply lose all sense of proportion and reasonable realism. For instance, they insist on the exchange of information on the structure of troops down to a batallion and barracks and on the holding of 30 inspections a year for its verification, even though these demands are not at all commensurate either with the nature and content of planned agreement, or with real needs for the ensurance of its implementation, or with specific features of present-day military and political situation."

"Striving to base the talks in Vienna on a realistic and constructive foundation, the Warsaw Treaty member states, as is known, submitted on February 20 of this year their detailed draft 'agreement on the initial reduction of land forces and armaments by the Soviet Union and the United States with subsequently keeping from increasing the levels of forces and armaments and on related measures in Central Europe'", Valerian Mikhaylov said.

"The Warsaw Treaty countries' draft largely develops and specifies the proposals of socialist countries advanced earlier. The draft envisages new steps to meet Western partners halfway on such questions as the volume of initial cutbacks, the exchange in advance of the list of military units that are being cut back or withdrawn, the setting up of three or four permanent check points for the entry of troops into the cutback areas or their withdrawal out of those areas throughout the operation of the agreement, the exchange of information of the volumes of forces that are not to be built up, the possibilities for on-site verification upon a justifiable inquiry, the creation of the mechanism of consulations on the observance of the agreement."

BOGACHEV CONTRASTS CHEMICAL, NUCLEAR ARMS STANDS

LD041930 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

United States representative Donald Lowitz, addressing the Geneva conference on disarmament, dramatically described to the delegates his "renewed hope", "rekindled optimism" and ultimately "disappointment" over the Soviet proposals for a comprehensive chemical weapons war.

The head of the American delegation claimed that the latest Soviet initiatives aimed to eliminate chemical weapons proved to be "insufficient", while the Soviet verification proposals were mere words.

For many years, the United States has refused to agree to a mutually acceptable accord banning chemical weapons, claiming that verification was absolutely necessary, but absolutely impossible. As a matter of fact, it denied the possibility of ending the race of chemical arms.

Later on, compelled to reckon with world public opinion, the U.S. Administration came up with statements expressing its sincere desire to work out a convention on the effective prohibition of the development, production and accumulation of chemical weapons and on their subsequent total destruction.

Nevertheless, American officials "argued" that before destroying chemical weapons, the United States had to build up its arsenals of toxic agents in order to create a stimulus for the Russians to hold the talks.

The White House responded to the socialist countries' proposals for banning chemical weapons by new programmes of expanding the production of nerve gases and developing fundamentally new binary munitions.

The American side, at the talks in Geneva and other forums, always insisted on the issue of "on-site veification", apparently regarding the problem as a chance for justifying its own obstructionist stand with regard to chemical weapons. Washington's calculations collapsed after the publication of the latest Soviet initiatives.

The Soivet programme for banning chemical weapons provides, in particular, for the declaration by the sides of the location of enterprises producing toxic agents and for the termination of their production. It calls for beginning the elaboration of the procedures on destroying their production base and destroying, soon after the convention enters into force, the stockpiles of chemical weapons. All these measures would be carried out under strict international control, including international on-site verification.

The leaders of the USSR stress that control over compliance with a chemical weapons agreement is no problem for the Soviet Union. Highly assessing the latest Soviet initiatives, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH observed that never before for several decades had the chances for success at the talks been so good. That obviously worried American officials in Washington and the head of the American delegation at the Geneva conference on disarmament.

The U.S. Administration made it a rule lately to accuse the Soviet Union of the sins against peace itself was committing. Washington resorted to the same tactics during the debate on chemical weapons. The U.S. Administration is committed to intensive nuclear tests at a time when the Soviet Union has stuck to its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts for eight months. This does not prevent Washington from blaming the Soviet Union for the absence of an accord banning nuclear explosions.

The United States openly violates the SALT-II Treaty and routinely describes it as a "pseudo arms control agreement". Hardly a day passes without the administration officials advancing absurd charges of non-compliance against the Soviet Union. The United States is preparing to deploy strike armaments, including nuclear weapons, in outer space, while seeking to place the responsibility for the militarization of space on the Soviet Union. Washington's propaganda tricks fully stem from the U.S. Administration's obstructionist position on the entire range of arms reduction and limitation problems.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD041358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1615 GMT 3 Apr 86

["International Situation — Questions and Answers" program, presented by Vladimir Pashko, foreign political commentator of All-Union Radio; Vitaliy Yakovlevick Chukseyev, TASS chief editor of foreign news; Prof Bogdanov, deputy director of the USA and Canada Institute: and Sergey Pravdin, Konstantin Patsyuk, and Nikolay Agayants, international affairs jounalists]

[Excerpts] [Pashko] Recently, Secretary of State Shultz seemed to complain that the Soviets are conducting a propaganda campaign in order to put pressure on the United States and to force the White House to join in the moratorium on nuclear explosions. But the real point is that the people whose letters we receive are not forced to pick up their pens. They write what they think: Stop the arms race; get the disarmament process out of its deadlock -- these are the thoughts of our people.

This striving permeates the policy of our whole state. Just like all people, the USSR is concerned because, in such an important question of war and peace as the arms race and reducing nuclear weapons, there is virtually no progress. The Soviet leadership considers that some sort of major step is needed in order to get the talks on reducing nuclear weapons out of the deadlock as Comrade Gorbachev noted in his conversation with the chief editor of the Algerian weekly REVOLUTION AFRICAINE. We consider that an end to nuclear explosions and talks on concluding an agreement on banning them in all environments could be the first step in this direction. Asked whether dialogue is still possible between the USSR and the U.S. Adminstration, Comrade Gorbachev said: I would lay stress on the fact hat dialogue between the leaderships of the USSR and the U.S. Administration is essential. As the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said when he spoke on television on 29 March, he is ready to meet President Reagan in the very near future in order to reach agreement on this question.

What has been the reaction in the world, and primarily in the United States to the Soviet peace initiatives? I shall pass this question, which occurs in many of your letters, comrades, to Vitaliy Yakovlevich Chukseyev, TASS chief editor of foreign news.

[Chukseyev] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's television statement aroused vast interest throughout the world. For one's approach to the solution of such an important problem as stopping any further nuclear tests is in the final analysis the most convincing proof of the readiness of any state to take a real step toward getting the whole process of nuclear disarmament out of its present deadlock. That is why the moratorium on nuclear explosions, announced by the USSR, met with the warm approval of the world public in its time. Our country's subsequent initiatives in this sphere invariably aroused a wave of optimism and hope. The international community welcomes the USSR's efforts aimed at the successful achievement of accord on banning nuclear tests, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar stated in this connection. According to him, the Soviet initiative is a question of great importance.

However, as is now being noted by public figures and politicians and the press of various countries, the U.S. Administration has once again failed the test with regard to having a responsible attitude toward the fate of the world. U.S. President Reagan, who was on vacation in California at the time, made his reply through a White House representative literally an hour after news agencies reported the new Soviet proposal. As is known, this reply was unfortunately negative. Moreover just as in previous cases, the administration did not bother to seek any weighty arguments.

The United States needs nuclear tests, the White House representative stated, to ensure the further reliability, security, and effectiveness of our nuclear deterrent potential. This categorical "no" was accompanied by verbal trumpery about the U.S. striving for the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

The U.S. refusal to attend summit talks in Europe to discuss this question on the pretext that such a summit meeting should embrace the whole complex of problems in relations between the two countries sounded completely unconvincing.

U.S. observers very clearly reveal the reasons for the White House's obstructionist position. An NBC television correspondent reported in this connection: According to an administration representative, the United States still has to test warheads for the Midgetman and MX missiles and also components of the star wars system. It may be recalled that these are ballistic missiles, that is, first-strike weapons. In other words, the administration is being guided in its actions not by a striving to eliminate nuclear weapons, but it is trying under cover of talk about the need for conducting so-called quiet diplomacy to gain time and to try to attain military superiority.

On the same day, Regan, White House chief of staff, held a press conference in Santa Barbara, California, during which he was asked whether there was any change in the U.S. plans to hold a routine nuclear explosion in the Nevada desert in mid-April. "No," came the emphatically defiant reply. See what a forceful attitude the White House has toward tackling a very important question of the present day!

However, the stance of the present administration and the opinions of the U.S. public should not be equated. It may be recalled that a few days ago more than 60 members of the House of Representatives and the Senate sent a letter to Reagan calling on him to clease nuclear blasts. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES there is also on Capitol Hill a considerable group of legislators who think that there should be a freeze on finance allocated for nuclear tests while the USSR adheres to its moratorium. This is a reflection of the moods of millions of Americans, the overwhelming majority of whom during recent opinion polls have invariably come out in favor of the Soviet moratorium and have supported the idea of eliminating all nuclear arsenals on earth by the year 2000.

Here is the opinion of Paul Warnke, the eminent U.S military specialist and former chief of the U.S. delegation at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks: I believe that the administration is making a very serious mistake; I believe that a buildup of nuclear weapons by the USSR and the United States will undermine our security.

What is now behind the administration's stubborn efforts to cloud the international situation, to wreck the process of normalizing it? In this respect, the opinion of well-known NEW YORK TIMES observer Flora Lewis, which is shared by many other journalists, is interesting. Here is what she wrote: Reagan deemed it necessary to compensate his supporters on the right for making conciliatory statements at the Geneva summit meeting.

Lewis adds: The arrogant refusal to cease nuclear explosions and to reach agreement on strict measures to verify the observation of such a moratorium is only one of the links in Washington's hostile campaign with regard to Moscow. The other acts include sending U.S. naval ships to the USSR's Black Sea coast, the decision to reduce the number of Soviet officials at the United Nations, and provocative actions in various regions. In Flora Lewis' opinion these measures put the United States in a foolish position and create the impression that the United States is unsure of its means and ends regarding other countries. In politics, it is much wiser to think first and only then to undertake something, she concludes.

Not only U.S. newspapers are coming to such conclusions that are unflattering to the Reagan administration, but also the press of its allies in Western Europe. Even though the leaders of Britain and the FRG and a number of other countries that have linked themselves firmly to the U.S. militaristic course have preferred to limit themselves to keeping quiet about Washington's behavior on the question of ceasing nuclear tests, press commentaries quite eloquently show the real moods of the West European public.

In these commentaries the U.S. stake on the nuclear arms race is invariably contrasted with the constructive policy of our country which is in accord with the interests of all people. As the FINANCIAL TIMES, the newspaper of Britain's business circles which can scarcely be suspected of sympathy for our country, wrote, it remains a fact that the U.S. Administration shows very little interest in rapid progress toward banning nuclear explosions. Insofar as the USSR has unilaterally been observing a moratorium on nuclear explosions since last summer, the appeal from the Soviet leader to hold immediate talks on banning nuclear tests is doubly noble, in the opinion of the newspaper.

The new Soviet proposal has become for the shole world yet another convincing proof of the USSR's consistent course of disarmament and detente, its resolve to try to achieve reduction in the threat of nuclear war. In this millions of people of the world see a real possibility of averting a thermonuclear catastrophe. That is why they demand that Washington display goodwill not in words but in deeds, and show a responsible approach to the very important problem of the modern day.

[Pashko] Thank you, Vitaliy Yakovlevich.

Ilya Mikhaylovich Shumakov from Moscow writes: Please explain what is meant by gunboat diplomacy. The meaning of the expression gunboat diplomacy is clear. We use this expression to describe the imperialist policy of crude pressure with the use of miltiary force or the threat of using it. Such diplomacy is directly connected with the policy of neoglobalism which is now being conducted by the United States. This course is sharply condemned by the Soviet people.

Parfiriy Timofeyevich Domnin, an inhabitant of Insar, Mordovian ASSR, writes that the U.S. Administration readily affords aid worth many millions to various kinds of counter-revolutionary groups in Afghanistan, Angola, Nicaragua, and Cambodia. Surely they know that they are throwing away money? History gets its own way, just the same. The letter writer asks, what is feeding this policy?

Today, comrades, Dr Prof Bogdanov, deputy director of the USA and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is taking part in our program. Over to you, Radomir Georgiyevich:

[Bogdanov] It seems to me that our esteemed listener's question is very timely. It is very topical and it is foumulated very much to the point. Indeed many people in the world, including in our country, in the Soviet Union, are concerned by the question: What is happening today to the policy of the United States? The novelty lies in the fact -- and naturally I am saying novelty in inverted commas -- that U.S. policy in recent times has become exclusively irresponsible. It has become exclusively provocative, and I would say adventruistic, adventuristic in the sense that it places many situations which have arisen in the world on the verge of very heated situations, very confrontational ones.

I want to remind our listeners that on 14 March, the U.S. President addressed a message to Congress in which he formulated this very Reagan doctrine, or doctrine of neoglobalism, or, if you wish, the doctrine of conflicts of low intensity.

This is a fairly extensive message, a fairly verbose message, but one main idea is formulated in it: that beginning from that moment, from the moment of submitting that message to Congress, the United States began transferring the most active and unconcealed actions in the struggle for restoring so-called democracy. It is switching to open support for all counterrevolutionary and all opposition forces that are waging a struggle against lawful regimes wherever they might be.

Globalism in this sense consists of the fact that the United States is switching to support, open support, including armed, financial and all kinds of other support, if you like, on a world scale. Wherever the counterrevolution is acting against lawful forces, wherever the counterrevolution is waging an armed struggle against regimes established by the people, it is there that the arm of U.S. assistance extends, it is there that U.S. money is sent, and it is there that U.S. weapons are sent. In this sense it is global.

Why is it called neo, that is, a doctrine of new globalism? The fact is that this U.S. policy was to this or that extent characteristic of all U.S. administrations in the postwar period. The matter lay only in how intensively U.S. administrations interfered in internal local conflicts. In this case we are talking, if you like, about unprecedented interference both in volume and, if you wish, in quality.

Well, suffice it to say that the U.S. Administration's assistance to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary forces has today already increased from some tens of millions of dollars to $100 million. If they also began assistance to the dushmans, counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan, in tens of millions of dollars, then today the question is about the fact that assistance is already being given at the rate of many hundreds of millions of dollars. According to certain data, this assistance has reached $500 million. And what is qualitatively new?

What is qualitatively new is that a decision has been made to deliver the latest U.S. weaponry to rebels in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Angola, which was not done before. The matter is not only about helping with money, about delivering new weapons; the matter concerns direct military acts. In this connection I would like to remind our listeners about the latest events in the Mediterranean. The latest events are connected with the terrorist act by the United States against the Libyan Republic.

Against the Libyan Republic there was a mobilization of a piratical -- I cannot find another word for it, it is difficult to categorize this -- squadrons and armadas. There was only one aim: to provoke so-called Libyan resistance; to neutralize Libya with all this U.S. might; and to demonstrate one thing to the whole world, whoever disagrees with U.S. policy, whoever refuses to follow its lead, receives the punishment of U.S. imperialism.

It has to be said that Americans, it seems to me, did not succeed this time in fulfilling all the tasks they had set themselves. You see, they planned to go away, to break off these provocative maneuvers and basically combat actions, on 1 April, but they did this significantly earlier and ended them on Thursday. This is a very important question: What happened? Why did they end the actions earlier? Here an interesting situation arises. Threats, pressure on Libya, and finally a direct terrorist act, did not yield the result expected by the United States. Instead of isolating Libya, they caused all Arab countries to rally behind Libya with their support. Instead of humiliating and compromising the Libyan leadership, as they had calculated, the effect was utterly different.

Finally, inside the United States itself a definite movement also arose within Congress that began to ask the question: Is not this administration violating the own laws of the United States? For example, the well-known 1973 resolution on the President's military rights?

This administration unleashed military actions against Libya without having obtained U.S. congressional consent for this. In a word, the impression is that the action did not produce the desired results.

I would like to add another fact: Mediterranean states including Italy displayed very great anxiety over U.S. actions in the Mediterranean. Incidentally, Italy is one of the allies, one of the main U.S. allies in NATO, but its anxiety is fully understandable. A hotbed of war fanned by the Americans took shape in the Mediterranean with totally unpredictable consequences, and all Mediterranean states could have found themselves drawn into this war. This caused anxiety. Italian Prime Minister Craxi made several statements warning the Americans against stirring up a conflict against Libya. Thus there was a certain isolation of the United States when it was forced to halt aggressive actions against Libya, having met incidentally with quite active reistance from that country, and to draw off its forces, its fleet, from the Gulf of Sidra. Here is, so to speak, a concrete expression of this doctrine of neoglobalism.

It must be said that the U.S. Administration is trying to create the impression that this doctrine of neoglobalism or the Reagan doctrine has so-called widespread support in the United States. In actual fact it is not at all the case. I believe that our listeners will be interested to know that for example last December, Republican specialists in public opinion polls conducted a poll among the political elite on their attitude toward the Reagan doctrine, and it proved that the arming of freedom fighters -- that is how this doctrine is expressed -- is at the very end of the list of national problems that interest the majority of American people. Heading this list of problems that truly worry Americans are the problems of unemployment, arms control, inflation, the deficit, national security in the true sense of the word, and tax reform.

Knowledgeable Americans who follow the administration's policy point to the fact that the most staunch supporter of this doctrine is the U.S. President himself. These U.S. experts in disclosing the true designs of the latest U.S. doctrines, the doctrine of neoglobalism, say that the real value, in inverted commas, of this policy consists of the fact that it makes it possible to wear the Russians out. Others view the stirring up of conflicts in the Third World, and this is indeed taking place, as some kind of trump cards at the U.S.-Soviet talks.

The Uni d States, unfortunately, has lost a sense of reality. It has lost real contact with the surrounding world, and the loss of this contact is expressed in the fact that the U.S. Administration first and foremost does not feel how the estrangement between itself and the rest of the world is growing. (Sanford Anga), a well-known American political scientist, wrote in a recently published research work devoted to this problem of alienation: The United States today has found itself in greater solitude and isolation than could be predicted by the most cynical and pessimistic observers at the time when U.S. influence peaked after the war. One of the reasons for that, (Anga) believes, is the Americans overestimate themselves and their potential. Americans share a groundless belief that their country is the best country in the world. This faith is inculcated in them from the very 1st day of their studies in school, and every political figure who questions this fundamental truism is branded an apostate. The negative side of this position is in the fact that we believe in our infallibility. Such is the conclusion, and in my view, a very just one, of the well-known American political scientist.

It must be said that people in the Soviet Union are well aware of what is going on. We do not dramatize the situation; we draw absolutely sober conclusions out of it; we understand that conflicts do occur; we aspire to resolve these conflicts; and we are prepared to discuss ways of resolving these conflicts with the U.S. side, but only on one condition: without interference in internal affairs, without imposing one's hegemonist viewpoint or one's imperial decisions on the regions experiencing conflict situations.

U.S., SOVIET MEDITERRANEAN POLICIES DISCUSSED

PM071256 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Eduard Kovalev "International Review": "Aircraft Carrier Diplomacy"]

[Excerpt] The U.S. military's piratical actions and the imperial brigandage in the waters of the Gulf of Sidra were condemned not only by the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, but by the governments of many states, including a number of NATO members. Arab countries and the powerful Nonaligned Movement declared their solidarity with Libya. The Arab League Council, which was meeting at foreign minister level in Tunis, unanimously demanded an end to U.S. aggression. The U.S. Administration found itself in a situation very much like international isolation. The Pentagon had to finish its military maneuvers off the Libyan coast earlier than planned.

The most acute phase of the crisis has passed, but the situation remains unstable. The dark shadow of U.S. aircraft carriers with nuclear weapons on board still looms over the Mediterranean. In these conditions, the Soviet Union represents the hope of peace. The concepts of an all-embracing system of international security was put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress and its fundamental principles were formulated. The Soviet Union's recent proposals on turning the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation, announced by M.S. Gorbachev last week, were in accord with these principles.

While leaving intact our well-known proposals on the extension of coordinated confidence-building measures to the region, the reduction of armed forces, the withdrawal from the Mediterranean of ships carrying nuclear weapons, the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of Mediterranean countries, and the adoption by nuclear powers of a pledge not to use those weapons against any Mediterranean country that does not permit deployment, we are prepared to go even further. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, there is basically no need for its Navy to be in the Mediterranean on a permanent basis. We are forced to have our ships there for one reason alone -- the U.S. 6th Fleet is in the region in direct proximity to our borders, equipped with nuclear missiles and posing a threat to the security of the USSR, its allies and friends. So if the United States, situated thousands and thousands of miles away from the Mediterranean, were to withdraw its fleet, the Soviet Union would do likewise. We are prepared to enter into talks on this question forthwith. It is the USSR's view that at the first stage of the talks no restrictions should be placed on the naval activity and naval armaments of the Mediterranean littoral states. Future steps on strengthening security in the region could be determined taking into account the Soviet proposals contained in the 15 January 1986 statement.

The Soviet Union also appreciates the actions of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries which are preparing for their second conference in Malta this year. It is the Soviet Union's view that a broader conference, along the lines of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, would play a useful part in the normalization of the Mediterranean situation. The United States and other interested countries could participate in the forum, along with the Mediterranean states and states adjoining the region.

Unfortunately, it must be noted that the United States and some other Western powers rejected the Soviet proposals out of hand. This kind of reaction by no means contributes to a constructive search for mutually acceptable solutions. But people of goodwill enthusiastically welcomed the Soviet initiatives. This shows that there is an increasing realization of the organic connection between solving problems of strengthening international security and ensuring safe, confident, and independent development for the liberated countries.

SOVIET ACADEMICIANS, CHERVOV DISCUSS WORLD ISSUES

LD220255 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Report on interview with USSR Academicians Georgiy Arbatov, Yevgeniy Velikhov, Yevgeniy Primakov; and Colonel General Nikolay Chervov; by Moscow correspondent Stefan Babiak; academicians and Chervov in Russian fading to superimposed Czech translation -- segment from the "Peoples and the World" program, date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Babiak] The Russian writer Leo Tolstoy could have hardly imagined that the title of his novel "War and Peace" would in 100 years become a dilemma of civilization, that a time would come when nations would have to eliminate war from their life in order to preserve it. People are asking more and more frequently and with an ever greater urgency: Is it possible to find in today's turbulent world full of contradictions an effective way of eliminating the threat of nuclear war, of lessening tension caused by military confrontation, and of making our world a more secure place for all? The answer to these questions was given by the Soviet Communists at the recent 27th CPSU Congress. From their platform, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forth a proposal for broad international cooperation which would lead to the building of a comprehensive system of international security.

I invited leading Soviet experts on political, economic, humanitarian, and military questions to discuss this far-reaching proposal. I was interested first of all to know how the concept of general international security has come about and what are its fundamental elements. Academician Arbatov gave me the following reply:

[Arbatov] On 3 October 1985, in Paris, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev observed, among other things, that human thinking has that regrettable characteristic: It lags behind a rapidly changing reality. He followed up on this observation by saying that we in the Soviet Union have begun to put many traditional deep-rooted things into full harmony with the new realities, and this also applies to the military and political spheres. To put it another way, he had in mind the working out of a new concept of international security, new approaches to it.

At the congress, Comrade Gorbachev explained from what we had proceeded when we set ourselves this objective. He talked above all about the fact that now in our era it is not possible to ensure reliable security merely by military-technical means of defense. Security has become a political problem and can only be ensured by political means. This has been manifested distinctly in connection with the appearance of a new weapon which transformed military power into a real boomerang, a nuclear boomerang, crushing the one using it with the same effectiveness as his adversary.

Second, in working out this new concept we proceeded from the premise that security cannot be achieved on account or to the detriment of the other side. Today we can have either security or the total lack of security only together, whether we talk about the Soviet Union or the United States -- and in a broader viewpoint security can only be general, it can only be security for all.

We proceeded from the premise that such an approach corresponds not only to our, but also to U.S. interests; besides, the United States is not the whole world. Our approach to security corresponds in the true sense of the word to the interest of the entire world community.

And there is another element to our approach, lying in the fact that the world is in the process of rapid change. Maintaining the status quo is not possible; no one can guarantee it -- this complicates things, but it is a reality with which we have to

reckon. In the world there are dozens of states that on the whole have their our legitimate interests. But all of them -- regardless of the sharp contradictions we know about -- have to master the science and art of peaceful coexistence, the science and art of conducting themselves on the world arena with restraint and consideration and in a civilized manner; that is, in accordance with the conditions of the correct international coexistence and cooperation. I quoted Comrade Gorbachev. Briefly speaking, the contemporary world has become too small and fragile for power politics. We have drawn the conclusion from this, that if we are to save the world and provide reliable guarantees of survival and security, resolutely once and for all we have to put an end to the manner of thinking and conduct which for centuries regarded wars as acceptable and permissible; that goes too for military conflicts and the arms race.

In this connection the report to the Congress stressed the need to lay the foundation for an all-embracing system of security. I am not going to discuss the individual items. It is a known fact that there were a whole number of problems from the military; political; and economic spheres, including - economic security for all; as well as from the humanitarian sphere. This included the question of cultural cooperation; of purging the spiritual atmosphere of all dangerous elements; problems of the observation of human rights; the area of broad cooperation in culture, science, and art and the like -- this all, naturally, has not been put forward as an ultimatum but as a basis for further talks, as a framework for a dialogue.

[Babiak] The basis of the program for strengthening security and reducing international tension is averting the threat of space militarization. The prevention of weapon deployments in space must be the first step taken jointly by the Soviet Union and the United States. Why is such exceptional importance being attached to this very problem? Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov has this to say:

[Velikhov] Several factors exist here. The first is allegedly research, which essentially is the entire star wars program. This research in the present stage and, therefore, more so in the near future, violates the agreements concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States in 1972, when the treaty on the limitation of antimissile defenses was signed. That treaty forms the basis of the entire arms control process and the limitation of such weapons. This is why as soon as that treaty is violated, to which the mentioned research leads, we will find ourselves in a situation when this entire process will begin to crumble.

The second factor lies in the fact that the appearance of arms in space signifies a critical element, whatever arms they may be. There presently exists a certain basic purity of space. There are now no weapons in space with which it would be possible to attack other targets in space, or on the ground, or air, or anywhere else. The appearance of weapons in space will mean a fundamental change. There is still time to talk today on prohibiting such a thing forever. Later it would, however, be necessary to begin talks on various control measures and agreements that are not talks as a rule, as we know from the experiences with nuclear weapons. [as heard]

There also is a third factor, which is the question of whether a situation may arise at any time when arms developed in accordance with the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative program will change the balance of strategic forces. It is necessary to note that here we have two problems. One is whether such a space military unit can make a certain country invulnerable. Careful scientific research has been carried out in the Soviet Union and the world in general in this connection. And on this basis, the Political Report, at the congress and the resolution thereon, says: The character of contemporary weapons does not give any single state the hope that it can defend itself solely by military-technical means, by creating even the most powerful defense. This is a fundamental question, a military question. It is not a question about which one can conduct ideological disputes.

From the other side, naturally, the creation of such a strong military formation can substantially worsen the situation regarding the strategic balance, render it more unstable, although I believe one should examine things in mutual connections and take both the first-strike space and ground forces into consideration. Even parity ceases to be a factor of military-political deterrence in the nuclear age. This is a very important factor. Not only superiority of which the U.S. Administration talks but even parity can cease to be a factor of military-political deterrence. That is why only one thing can guarantee mankind's survival today: namely, a policy of peaceful coexistence and of nuclear disarmament.

[Babiak] The problems of regional conflicts are placed into the forefront increasingly frequently in the United States. Their significance is often even placed ahead of global military-strategic questions. How is the resolution of regional conflicts reflected in the Soviet concept of worldwide security? Academician Yevgeniy Primakov gave the following answer:

[Primakov] I would dare assert that the questions of settling regional conflicts have an important place in the Soviet concept of international security. We are against regional conflicts being considered in a sphere in which the settlement of such conflicts comes into the forefront and pushes back the questions of reducing armaments and eliminating all nuclear weapons. We have gained the impression that the U.S. side tried to put regional conflicts in the forefront in this way, which would have thwarted discussions on the issues concerning the reduction of armaments. At the same time, I would like to say that arms reduction undoubtedly must generate a more favorable situation for resolving all conflicts. If I am to touch on the Soviet Union's conceptual approach, I would like to draw attention to the notion Mikhail Gorbachev already stressed in Geneva and about which he spoke subsequently as being an exceptionally important fundamental factor. Regional conflicts cannot be considered from the angle of Soviet-U.S. relations or Soviet-U.S. confrontation. Conflicts at the regional level overwhelmingly arise as a consequence of certain objective socio-economic and political processes in the relevant areas, which cannot be ignored on any account.

The U.S. stand from this viewpoint, considering all conflict situations so to speak through the spectacles of Soviet-U.S. relations, appears as a continuation of the theory applied by former United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. He used to say that if a situation arises in the world which runs counter to U.S. interests, a void is formed which the United States itself must necessarily fill, although it must reckon in doing so with conflict situations in relation to the Soviet Union. We reject such approaches. The Soviet Union is willing to engage in consultations, in joint or parallel actions aimed at eliminating conflict situations throughout the world. We also have acted in a similar way with the Americans or have begun to act on certain issues. At the same time, of course, I must say that the United States has adopted a different stance. It attempts to isolate the Soviet Union in a number of instances from active participation in political processes and the settlement of such conflicts.

This line is notably manifest in the Middle East. Thus, a situation has arisen which is truly extremely dangerous for the whole world, when the states directly engaged in the conflict are on the threshold of owning nuclear weapons or, according to some views, have now gone beyond this threshold. This has given rise to a fundamentally new situation in which a nuclear conflict may begin at the local level but can drag in the whole world.

The Soviet Union has consistently and continues to assert the policy of nuclear non-proliferation. It has such a situation in mind when it insists upon the resolution of regional conflicts, on the use of such means that may bring about political settlements of all existing international conflicts.

[Babiak] The situation in the developing countries, that are unable to give the necessary dynamics to their economic development, are inundated with debts, cannot rid themselves of their dependence on their former colonial ruling countries, has become an exceptionally serious problem in world politics. The catastrophic picture of their poverty, hunger, illiteracy, and epidemics stem from this. What kind of prospect does the Soviet Union envisage for the solution of these questions? How does its new concept of international security provide for such areas as the Asian Continent and the Pacific? Academician Arbatov reflected for a while and then said the following:

[Arbatov] I believe this was the first time that the Political Report at the congress began by summing up the problems of this enormously complicated world, full of sharp contradictions and dangers but simultaneously a mutually dependent world that is linked together. We also find views reflecting on understanding of the changes taking place in the world, including that the United States, despite its importance, despite its size and strength does not represent the whole world and does not have either the reason or right to determine the destiny of anyone, including us, and that it also must join actively in the resolution of all these matters. We regard as abnormal when other countries, under any pretext, avoid actively participating in the resolution of the destinies of our world. No one can stay on the sidelines in the nuclear age.

We also find in the Political Report observations on the growing role of the Asian and Pacific areas. I regard as equally important the problems of the developing countries, where the majority of mankind lives in desperate conditions. The situation is continually worsening because they have to pay partially for the luxuries and unnecessary expenditures in the developing countries, above all in the United States, including the feverish arms buildup.

Mechanisms were found to transfer these burdens upon the poorest ones, to compel them to pay for the (?privileges) of the rich. We also expect a dialogue in the Pacific area. We view the situation in that area as abnormal in comparison with Europe. The fact is that two enormous military camps stand against each other in Europe. Never before in world history has such an accumulation of arms by two opposing sides existed as is the case in Europe today. This is a great danger. But, nonetheless, at least it is balanced to a certain extent by the fact that a developed infrastructure of bilateral and multilateral relations, talks and agreements is at our disposal in Europe.

In Asia and in the Pacific we now see an intensifying arms race, a rapid accumulation of arms, and an emergence of many conflict situations, while a simultaneous similar infrastructure of relations does not exist there. We believe this shortcoming must be very rapidly and energetically eliminated. We have not found any great response thus far but I believe the situation has begun to change now. We proposed this when we talked of a system of collective security in Asia. There was also talk about it at the congress and I believe Soviet policy will be generating a great deal of activity in this direction as was (?indicated) recently. Dialogue with Japan has been restored and broadened. Our relations with China, too, have moved from the point on which they were stuck. I believe we will witness very positive and constructive relations.

[Babiak] Up to now we have been talking primarily about the prerequisites of the creation of pillars of security, about the ways of reducing the intolerably high level of tension, of how to stop the arms race and give the world the opportunity to breath more freely. Of course, this process is simultaneously creating a scope for broad international cooperation. Which areas of cooperation do you regard as the most attractive? I put this question to Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov.

[Velikhov] I would like to concentrate your attention above all on the very specific and respectable proposal which Mikhail Gorbachev put forward in Paris. I have in mind that further joint steps be taken to master a directed thermonuclear synthesis on the basis of the Soviet concept of thermonuclear reactor, Tokamak. At issue is one of the most important directions in energy sources in the 21st century in which the use of thermonuclear synthesis is in the whole world's interest. This issue was raised at the congress in the Political Report and in a number of other speeches on cooperation on an international scale. This concerns in particular environmental pollution, which transcends all national borders today. Such problems as the exploration of world oceans now exist. We regularly participate in discussions on it, but we could achieve far more here. Furthermore, there is the study of the earth's structure and various projects connected with the deeper study of the earth's crust. I would like to draw attention here in particular to the very important project, which we could develop jointly and which concerns our planet and involves forecasting natural disasters, above all earthquakes. These disasters threaten a whole number of population centers in both the Soviet Union, Japan and the United States, specifically in California. At the same time deeper knowledge of these processes can, as experience confirms, lessen human and material losses. I believe, therefore, that excellent opportunities are offering themselves now for cooperation not only in conquering space but for a number of specific projects enabling cooperation in conquering the earth and in improving human life on our planet.

[Babiak] The world has appreciated the proposal of a comprehensive system of international security as a realistic, profoundly thought-out, generally acceptable program of political actions. The U.S. attitude has caused disappointment. I was interested to learn how Washington's attitude toward the questions of key disarmament talks is assessed by a military expert. I asked Col Gen Nikolay Chervov about this.

[Chervov] We have not yet received any compromise steps from the United States and NATO, steps that would come some way toward our position. The U.S. leadership continues to think in the categories prevailing in the fifties. It continues to hope it will achieve military superiority and create an invulnerable United States. Star wars, military doctrines and strategies, the concept of deterrence or sabre-rattling -- this is, in effect, the concept of force, the concept of fear, an attempt to interfere in other states' internal affairs. The U.S. President's speech of 26 February was a very telling testimony of that concept's nature. We do not see any steps at the nuclear and space arms talks that constitutes the U.S. Government's reply to our initiative. I can tell you with the full responsibility that the U.S. position in all aspects has not undergone even the smallest change in comparison with 1981, when the talks on strategic arms and on medium-range nuclear missiles started. Regarding medium-range missiles, the self-same notorious zero option, which apparently is known to everyone, is once again put forward and repeated. The difference only rests in that this zero option is now divided into three stages and spread over a 3-year period. The essence is, of course, still the same: specifically, to disarm the Soviet Union and win one-sided advantages.

The U.S. Government officially refused to halt nuclear tests. It refused to join the Soviet moratorium, referring to the fact that its doctrine and strategy is based upon nuclear deterrence. And so long as this doctrine is in force, nuclear tests are essential. Weinberger went even further, directly declaring that the United States will continue nuclear testing as long as nuclear weapons exist, and, as he said, they will exist for a very long time.

Washington also has not accepted another step forward taken by the Soviet Union: namely, the pledge not to continue nuclear testing even after 31 March, up to the first nuclear test carried out by the United States. As President Reagan announced,

another U.S. nuclear test is being prepared for the 3d weekend of April. Thus the Americans are maintaining an absurd position. One cannot assess it in any other way but as the continuation of the feverish arms buildup. We do not intend to stand idly by. As the CPSU Central Committee general secretary declared at the 27th congress, the Soviet Union continues with the intention of seeking together with the United States points of contact in the interest of finally succeeding in halting the arms race on earth, not allowing it to enter space at all, and seeking common stands to bring about a reduction in international tension.

[Babiak] It is characteristic that the Soviet Union has not addressed its proposal of a comprehensive system of international security to governments alone, but that it has submitted it to all nations for examination, because nations can and must say their fundamental word, express their will with which the politicians will have to reckon. The proposals Mikhail Gorbachev has put forward augment the USSR's resolute foreign-political steps. It is clear today what must be done to bring about the solution of cardinal world problems. From here hopes also spring, which Academician Georgiy Arbatov summed up at the end of our interview:

[Arbatov] We naturally can link the hopes above all with the fact that this truly is a platform corresponding not only to our but also to the U.S. interests. If we proposed something running counter to U.S. interests, the interests of the NATO member-states, the interests of other countries, it would naturally be a naive proposal and would have no prospects. Instead, our proposal also expresses the other side's most profound and most fundamental interests.

Second, politics is, and always has been, an art of the possible. We have to rely on the political process in this sense. A discussion or dialogue on these issues has totally ceased for a long time. Now, in fact, during the past 6 months, or a bit longer, the discussion and dialogue are being reestablished. They have been reestablished in the West and this also applies to the United States. Where will it lead? The Soviet Union in any case sees its objective as giving truth a chance. Truth is essential, otherwise we would reach irrational attitudes. The U.S. President recognizes that nuclear war cannot be waged and that it cannot be won; however, he has simultaneously asked for a record budget for new nuclear weapons, for a further feverish arms buildup. Taken generally, it is not possible today to conduct such a policy unless one succeeds in deceiving people. True, discussion casts light on these matters. Discussion and being informed are the essential weapons in the struggle against the feverish arms buildup, against militarism, against all these threats. This has something to do with the old Marxist tradition, which requires that international problems be submitted to the public for its judgment. Soviet power, after all, began its foreign policy by this, by the decree of peace. I believe this policy has its very successful continuation in the present time in the form of the latest Soviet initiative of which you are aware.

U.S. MISSILE DELIVERIES TO UNITA, AFGHAN REBELS DECRIED

LD062053 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

While some sober-minded U.S. congressmen tried to block the delivery of modern U.S. armaments to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorists, the administration, by-passing the Congress and without much noise, managed to deliver to the anti-Angolan gangs many "Stinger" missiles which are considered to be the most sophisticated weapons in the arsenal of the U.S. anti-aircraft defense force.

Reporting this fact, the British newspaper "OBSERVER" writes that the granting of those missiles to the anti-Angolan counterrevolutionaries exposed to the full the true intentions of the U.S. policy in the south African subcontinent and the true worth of Washington's assurances concerning its alleged striving for a "constructive dialogue" and "peaceful settlement" in the region.

Southern Africa is by far not the only region where such developments are taking place. According to the "ABC" television company, the first consignment of 200 "Stinger" missiles is on its way to Afghanistan. CIA agents will soon hand them over to the bandits who raid Afghanistan from the neighbouring Pakistan. The next who are to receive U.S. "ground-to-air" missiles are the Nicaraguan "contras" and anti-Kampuchean rabble.

Washington's intention to expand undeclared wars against those countries whose policy does not suit it evokes strong protests the world over, including in Africa. According to the newspaper KENYA TIMES, the course toward interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries pursued by the Reagan administration is evidence of the short-sighted nature of the U.S. policy.

Trying to preserve the racist regime in South Africa, Washington follows the course towards the destabilization of the situation in the south of the continent. This shows that the U.S. has not learned any lessons from its ventures in Vietnam, Laos and Cuba. U.S. aid to Savimbi's bandits will not change the situation in Angola in the direction suitable to the U.S. and will not lessen the resolve of the Angolan people and government to rout counterrevolution.

The deliveries of "Stinger" missiles to the terroristic forces in Angola leading to greater involvement of the U.S. in the region on the side of the racist and reactionary forces show that the U.S. policy is determined to ever greater extent by military and ideological considerations of a hegemonistic nature.

"CBS" admitted that the decision concerning the deliveries of the "ground-to-air" missiles to the Angolan counterrevolutionaries raised U.S. interference in the affairs of Angola to a qualitatively new level, showing the intention of the administration to overthrow the Angolan Government by military means.

In this way Washington continues to pursue a policy aimed at whipping up international confrontation and aggravating regional conflicts, which flagrantly runs counter to the interests of developing countries.

Taking into account all these considerations, the Angolan Government sent a letter to the U.N. several days ago asking to remove the U.S. from the position of a mediator in the settlement of the situation in south African region held by Washington in the past several years.

The letter of the Angolan leader Jose Eduardo dos Santos says that Angola is very much indignant at the decision of Reagan to render military assistance to UNITA and for this reason calls in questions confidence in the U.S. Administration.

U.S. HINDERS EFFORTS TO RESOLVE AFGHAN SITUATION

LD042112 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- By TASS political analyst Askold Biryukov.

The U.S. Administration is doing its utmost to hinder the international efforts directed at ensuring a peaceful political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. As soon as changes in this matter, however slight, are observed, they in Washington seek to reduce them to nought as soon as possible and build new, higher barriers in order to undermine the process of political settlement. Washington's latest concrete actions provide irrefutable evidence of that.

Pakistan, the chief staging area of the undeclared war waged by U.S.-led imperialism against the Democratic republic of Afghanistan, was recently visited by President Reagan's close friend, Attorney-General Edwin Meese. During a trip to a camp of Afghan counterrevolution, he handed over to its chieftains the President's message designed to boost the morale of the bandit formations, seriously dented in recent months during their hit-and-run raids inside Afghanistan.

A few days after the visit, the public learned about the administration's yet one more "mark of respect" with regard to the bandits. A decision was adopted in Washington at the highest level (the press referred to the U.S. President) to provide them with anti-aircraft Stinger missiles for hostilities inside Afghanistan.

A few days later, the American mass media informed the Americans that the White House decision was hastily put into life. The first batch of 200 missiles were already on the way and, according to an informed official quoted by THE WASHINGTON POST, even arrived at the destination last week.

They in Washington rubbed their hands with satisfaction. Why not? Yet another victory a CBS Pentagon correspondent effusively reported how the Reagan doctrine of support for "freedom-fighters" was being translated into life. [Sentence as received]

Brisk conservative congressmen, grouped round Senator Dole, were calculating the increased "killing power" of the venal bandit formations, engaged in piracy and lawlessness in Afghanistan. As if what the cutthroats had already done on Afghan soil was not enough.

Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, head of the Afghan Government, was talking about that the other day. During the years of the undeclared war, he said, tens of enterprises, more than two thousand schoolhouses, half of all medical stations and hundreds of mosques were blown up and burnt. The bandits destroyed 14,000 kilometers of telephone lines and about 50 per cent of power transmission lines. The damage caused by the Washington-backed "freedom-fighters" amounted to about 40,000 million Afghanis. How can one estimate the grief of the people who lost their relatives and dear ones, including as a result of the loss of civilian airliners shot down by the "freedom-fighters" with Washington-supplied anti-aircraft guns?

Pentagon officials, in high spirits due to the White House decision, observed with satisfaction that the administration's step was of "principled importance" because it paved the way for unlimited deliveries of modern weapons to counterrevolutionaries around the world.

As to the rest of America and the world public, they do not conceal their alarm and indignation. The London DAILY TELEGRAPH described the administration's conduct as a serious escalation of American interference. The Japanese YOMIURU pointed to the growing concern that the administration's step might make the regional conflict keener and result in direct confrontation with the Soviet Union. In the United States itself, wrote the GUARDIAN newspaper, Washington's decision to send Stingers to Afghanistan and Third World countries was described as insane by Democratic Party congressmen. The Reagan administration, said Michael Myerson, executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, demonstrated that it was the leader of the counterrevolutionary forces all over the world.

What might be the result of the administration's actions, marked neither by the sense of realism, nor the sense of responsibility? Washington proves by its concrete deeds yet another time the worth of its assurances of "commitment" to the cause of political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan at the negotiating table.

The United States has graphically confirmed its direct complicity in the kindling of regional conflicts which enhance world tension and threaten to grow into a confrontation of unpredictable dimensions.

U.S. PLANNING NEW 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST LIBYA

LD071256 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 7 TASS -- Acting within the framework of the notorious "neo-globalism" doctrine proclaimed by Washington, the Reagan administration is preparing fresh armed provocations against Libya, this time on the plea of the two acts of terrorism staged in Western Europe the other day. The USA is unfoundedly charging Tripoli with "complicity" in those acts of terrorism.

According to the NBC television company, the USA is again preparing to send its Sixth Fleet to the Libyan shores so as, the Pentagon spokesman said, to "complete work". As is known, in the course of the recent U.S. naval exercises in the Gulf of Sidra, Libyan territory ws heavily bombarded. Thus, judging by these threats, the USA is preparing this time a large-scale armed aggression against Libya. The next step will be increased pressure on Al-Qadhdhafi, including the use of force, Robert McFarlane, former assistant to the President for national security affairs, said.

Meanwhile, the newspaper "WASHINGTON POST" pointed out, it has been established that the groups which claimed responsibility for the blast in Western Europe, "are not associated with Libya". Yet, Washington, which is hell-bent on punishing Tripoli, is simply disregarding this fact. We are losing all patience, the newspaper "WASHINGTON POST" quotes an unnamed spokesman for the administration as saying frankly. The developments of recent weeks, the newspaper continues, have drawn the USA close to the state of undeclared war against Libya.

The American press also reports that the U.S. Administration is now pressing the West European governments into the expulsion of Libyan diplomats from their countries. Washington would like to internationalise this way its confrontation policy against the sovereign state. As is known, earlier all attempts of the USA at drawing its allies in the anti-Libyan campaign have failed.

John Oaks, a prominent Ameican publicist, has condemned Washington's dangerous policy and stressed that acting under cover of hypocritical phrases about the "protection of freedom and democracy," the Reagan administration is pursuing in the international arena the "gunboat diplomacy", flouting the very same principles about which, as follows from her own statements, it is concerned.

ARTICLE OUTLINES FORMATION OF U.S. MILITARY POLICY

PM071546 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[Candidate of economic sciences Yu. Katasonov article under the rubric "The United States -- Locomotive of Militarism": "Who Is in Control of the Machinery of Aggression"]

[Text] "The leading militarists in America wear civilian clothes.... Responsibility for national security policy is borne not by generals but by its makers -- politicians, businessmen, and civil servants holding official positions." This opinion by famous U.S. political scientist R. Barnet gives an idea of who it is that plays the leading role in the implementation of the U.S. military strong-arm course, hypocritically styled as "national security" policy in Washington. Barnet shows convincingly that "the leading militarists" are products of the business world and those who represent its interests. One cannot fail to notice that this evaluation, maybe deliberately but certainly clearly, plays down the role of the U.S. military elite. Its generals and admirals come from the same business world and they, together with its representatives in civilian clothes, have been tarred with the same brush, as people say.

And so, big capital uses state power for its own selfish purposes. It does this particularly unceremoniously under the incumbent administration. Obsessed by the craving for profits and the pursuit of external expansion, the monopolies, and primarily the arms monopolies, are calculating more and more on the militarization of all aspects of American life. This gave U.S. economist J. Galbraith reasons to describe the present government as "a highly perverted system under which the military-industrial complex runs the actual military-industrial complex in the interests of the verysame military-industrial complex."

Let us expand: The outburst of militarism in the United States benefits not only the manufacturers of death directly, but also the entire monopolist bourgeoisie. The deepening intertwining of the interests of military-industrial and transnational capital, and at times even their outright fusion, create particularly powerful stimuli for stepping up the aggressiveness of U.S. policy. The monopolies' imperial aspirations are implemented through the machinery of the state, which fans the arms race and effects direct armed violence.

According to foreign press reports, the plan for unleashing a nuclear war against our country and using nuclear weapons against any other state -- the so-called single comprehensive operations plan -- is elaborated by a special nuclear planning group and approved by the organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [JCS]. The decision to activate it is the prerogative of the President, who can delegate his power to the secretary of defense, the JCS chairman, or others. In this way, reprsentatives of various components of the state and military machinery make their contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the U.S. strong-arm policy. But some of them play a particularly important role. For example, the basic guidelines of foreign and military policy and programs for the creation [sozdaniye] and deployment of new weapons systems are approved by the President. It is also the President who makes decisions on the use of military force.

His role in the implementation of strong-arm policy can be judged by the actions of the present White House chief. His numerous speeches abound with calls for the continuation of the buildup of military might by the United States and its allies and for the use of military force against sovereign states on the fabricated pretext of "combatting terrorism."

The basic organ on which the President relies in this is the National Security Council [NSC]. Its chairman is the President himself, with the vice president, the secretary of state, and the secretary of defense as members, and the CIA director and JCS chairman as advisers. All major issues concerning U.S. activity in the international arena -- policy toward the USSR, relations with allies, U.S. armed actions in various regions, and so on -- are discussed at NSC sessions. It is noteworthy that all issues, even foreign economic ones, are discussed from the viewpoint of military strong-arm confrontation with socialist and other countries.

The Department of Defense plays a significant role in the shaping and particularly in the practical implementation of the strong-arm policy. It has at its disposal the material base for such a policy -- the actual machinery of aggression and the enormous military and military-economic potential for whose buildup and utilization it is responsible. At $300 billion, the Pentagon's budget is much higher than that of any other U.S. department. The present Pentagon leaders are closely linked with the world of military business. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, for example, came from the Bechtel Corporation, where he was vice president. Other high-ranking officials are well matched with him. Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Perle, who has gained unenviable fame as a "hawk" both inside the United States and beyond its borders, was a leading figure in the Northrop and TRW military-industrial corporations prior to his arrival in the Pentagon.

The Pentagon's leaders also play the role of fierce opponents of international detente and of the normalization of the situation in the world. It is well known that it was actually Weinberger who attempted to almost wreck the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. Nor was he alone in this; he was backed by highly influential forces, including some from the world of military business. If U.S. press reports are to be believed, the recent extremely dangerous provocative actions (off the Crimean coast and in the Gulf of Sidra, and the nuclear explosion in Nevada) were sanctioned by the President in order to make it up to those forces for his supposedly "too soft" behavior in Geneva.

Leaders of other government departments, shaping and implementing a militarist course, are also direct proteges of monopoly capital. Prior to his arrival at the Department of State, G. Shultz, like Weinberger, was on the board of the Bechtel Corporation, which was engaged in the construction of petroleum industry and military projects in the Near East -- a region which was and still is a target of aggression by the United States and its allies, primarily Israel. The Department of State's functions include providing diplomatic backup for the use of military force by the United States. Together with the Pentagon, it plays a leading role in the leadership of activities by military blocs headed by Washington.

The secretary of defense himself and his deputies are civilians. It is, however, generally agreed that the military high command is exerting a growing influence in the shaping and implementation of the aggressive U.S. foreign policy. The JCS and other military organs are elaborating plans for the "modernization" of the Armed Forces and the creation [sozdaniye] of new weapons over a 20-year period. These plans provide the practical base for Washington's strong-arm foreign policy.

The U.S. top military leadership also determines in fact the directions of military preparations by the allies and the position each one of them occupies in the militarist "team" led by Washington.

It is no accident that U.S. generals and admirals occupy key positions in the NATO military machine. For example, General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, plays the role of main "pusher" in the deployment of U.S. first strike nuclear missiles in a number of NATO countries, the buildup of the potential of conventional forces by the allies, and their participation in the "star wars" program.

Militarists in uniform or civilian clothes who head the aforementioned and other government departments are, as people say, in the frontline of the aggressive U.S. policy, which poses a threat to peace and international security. By ensuring the ascent of militarism they all obey the will of more powerful forces -- U.S. monopoly capital and primarily the manufacturers of death. "Everything indicates clearly that the U.S. ruling grouping has placed the narrow selfish interests of military-industrial circles above the interests of all mankind and its own people," M.S. Gorbachev pointed out. "Furthermore, it is worth noting how this is done -- demonstratively, arrogantly, and with disregard for the world community's opinion. Neither a sense of reality, nor a sense of responsibility!"

The capitalist world continues to cherish hopes of strong-arm superiority. These hopes are illusory, but this does not make them any less dangerous.

SHULTZ' TALKS WITH ITALIAN OFFICIALS VIEWED

PM070934 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent V. Pershin dispatch: "United States-Italy: Talks in the Apennines"]

[Text] Rome -- After visiting France, Turkey, and Greece, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz arrived in Italy on Friday.

The transatlantic envoy's talks with Italian President Cossiga, Prime Minister Craxi, Foreign Minister Andreotti, and other members of the Italian Government center on the situation in the Medeterranean, particularly in view of the U.S. 6th Fleet's recent maneuvers off the Libyan coast, which have created a crisis situation in the region. It is well known that the Italian leadership has stated that it does not support the solution of disputes by military means and has expressed regret that the United States is resorting once again to such hazardous actions without consulting its allies first.

Italy's position has been confirmed during the current Italian-U.S. talks. In particular, a report from the prime minister's office expresses Italy's concern at the U.S. approach to events around Libya. Craxi also expressed Italy's interest in solving problems connected with the Near East settlement and at reaching understandings on the whole range of East-West relations, stressing in that regard the need to use every opportunity to strengthen mutual understanding.

The influential Italian newspaper LA REPUBBLICA writes that the U.S. representative is using his visit to Rome to pressure the Italian leadership on the issue of Italy's earliest possible involvement in the "Strategic Defense Initiative." In the opinion of political commentators, Shultz' chances of success in this matter are quite high: Yielding to Washington's demands, the Italian cabinet decided at a recent session to hold practical talks with the United States regarding the terms of Italy's involvement in SDI. It is expected that the government will set out its position on the problem in question at a joint session of the parliamentary foreign affairs and national defense commissions, which will be held on 3 April.

LEHMAN'S 'RUSSIAN THREAT' CLAIMS REBUTTED

PM071014 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[G. Valko "Rejoinder": "Mr Lehman's Rhetoric"]

[Text] Sailors should never be shy, exclaimed one of the heroes of a comedy that was popular in London at one time. [W.S. Gilbert: "H.M.S. Pinafore"] Now is is largely forgotten, and hardly anybody remembers the author. Yet the remark is still current on both sides of the Atlantic. More to the point, there are people who really are not shy.

A few days ago John Lehman, U.S. secretary of the Navy, appeared on an NBC network program. Well, he certainly was not feeling shy and he told so many cock-and-bull stories that you might have laughed. However, the people who were listening to him did not feel like laughing. Incidentally, the secretary's remarks were calculated to intimidate his audience. Here he followed a set pattern. As a representative of the present administration he raised the specter of the "threat from the East," as is customary. And as U.S. Navy secretary he concentrated on the "threat from the Russian Fleet," naturally.

The times of the notorious Forrestal (incidentally, he too was involved with the Navy) are gone, of course -- the time when it was enough to let out a heart-rending cry: "The Russians are coming!" Now the fabrications are more specific and each one of them is accurately targeted.

Thus, according to the secretary, the Russian fleet (together with the Cuban fleet, of course) is capable of "blocking the Gulf of Mexico." This was addressed to the American Americans, who are still not aware of the scale of the "Russian threat."

He went on. It appears that "the Soviet and the Cuban naval forces are capable of creating real difficulties for the reinforcement of NATO forces" in Europe. This poisoned arrow was meant for the allies and was designed to frighten them more so that they do not think about detente. And finally it was claimed on the NBC program that "possibly the President does not even fully appreciate the Soviet naval threat." That was a warning to the "doves" in the Washington corridors of power.

In the old days it was said that a liar needs a particularly good memory. There is no denying that. You cannot seriously believe that people in Washington have forgotten whose fleet "is not shy" -- or rather acts like pirates -- near foreign shores. It cannot be assumed that Washington "has forgotten about" the position of the USSR, which consistently favors a limitation of naval arms. No, people on the Potomac are perfectly well aware of all this, and this is precisely why they are exaggerating the "Soviet naval threat," thus diverting attention from those who actually create such a threat.

There is a naval term "deviation." It denotes the departure of a vessel from the set course. Mr Lehman with his bogeys has clearly deviated from the truth. The point is that he would like public opinion to undergo a similar "deviation." However, the din of aircraft carrier engines in the Gulf of Sidra and the bursts of the U.S. missiles on Libyan soil have drowned his rhetorical exercises.

IVANOV ASSAILS USIA CHIEF'S 'DISINFORMATION'

PM071406 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ivanov "Appropriate Remarks": "Saying Too Much"]

[Text] It has been no secret for a long time in America that USIA Director Charles Wick has two weaknesses: He fancies himself as being a very well-informed person and he adores being the center of universal attention.

Experts on the present-day American political scene maintain that you never get bored when listening to Wick's speeches. The only drawback, they complain, is that the USIA chief is too talkative and quite often gets carried away. Recently, while drawing an optimistic picture of the "American way of life" as a model for universal imitation before a session of the Foreign Policy Association in New York, Wick demonstrated this weakness and overdid things. "The truth," he said, "is our greatest and most effective weapon..."

It would be interesting to know just what kind of truth Mr Wick had in mind? Perhaps that which the USIA, at White House bidding, spread around the world just before, during, and after the U.S. Marines' intervention on Grenada, describing it as an "act of true democracy." Or perhaps that which they tried to feed Americans during the proceedings of the 12th World Youth and Students Festival in Moscow, dragging out inanities in the vein of the "primitive anticommunism" of the fifties. Remember that, among other bits of news, U.S. citizens were earnestly assured that in Moscow "young people from throughout the whole world will be stuffed with drugs and recruited as terrorists in the West." And today they are being frightened with the threat of "imminent Nicaraguan aggression against the United States." That is what Mr Wick's truth turns out to be.

Fully exploiting, as is the custom, the traditional array of anti-Soviet cliches and stereotypes, the propaganda department chief served up his latest fable to his listeners. In a dramatic tone of voice, he spoke about "Moscow's hand" being behind the organization of the peace movement in West European countries and about the Soviets' having put simply astronomical sums into financing West European protests against the neutron bomb.

Apparently it is not Washington, but Moscow which is pushing mankind to the brink of the nuclear abyss by refusing to adopt any, even the most insignificant measures, to improve the world political climate. And yet is precisely a course directed toward preparing for war that gives rise to the mass protest demonstrations in both the United States itself and other countries. The USIA chief, however, is not bothered in the least by lack of logic in his speeches. Nor does lack of evidence embarrass him: The President's old buddy has to be believed and that is the end of it!

Wick went on at length about the aid that the United States, in his words, is giving to the developing countries, leading them like lost sheep from poverty onto the "path of prosperity." But what prosperity are they concerned with on the banks of the Potomac? The Washington flock -- puppet regimes in Asia, Africa, and Central and Latin America -- is well known. Its "clients" include Afghan dushmans, Nicarguan "contras," cutthroats from anti-Angolan formations of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, as well as other groupings that terrorize the activity of sovereign governments that are not to the White House's liking. And Washington simply turns a blind eye to the blood of innocent women, children, and old people shed in Afghanistan, Angola, and Nicaragua -- that way it is easier to make generous gifts to the bandits.

And whereas previously those gifts included booby-trapped children's toys, which killed and maimed hundreds of Afghan children, nowadays it is much more serious things -- Stinger antiafircraft missiles, for example, -- which emerge from the gift package.

As for Wick's statement that the information presented by the USIA is "the most reliable and important instrument of American foreign policy," that could, perhaps, be agreed with. Albeit with one small but highly essential addition: Namely, the placing of the prefix "dis-" in front of "information."

U.S. HOPES OF WEAKENING SOVIET ECONOMY 'FUTILE

PM070830 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Apr 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Futile Hopes"]

[Text] Washington, 1 Apr -- Washington strategists' hopes "of exhausting" the USSR economically by means of the arms race are completely unfounded. This has been pointed out by prominent U.S. economist Lester Thurow, professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in an article published in the journal TECHNOLOGY REVIEW.

From the day it came to power the Reagan administration has nurtured the idea of undermining the USSR's economy by building up and upgrading its military arsenals, the scientist recalls. However the advocates of the course aimed at "exhausting" the Soviet Union simply forgot the lessons of history. "The Soviet economy survived the times of Hitler's onslaught," he emphasizes, "and it will not collapse in the conditions of the relentless buildup of U.S. military spending."

The present administration's course toward an escalation of the arms race and its transfer to space is fraught with negative consequences above all for the U.S. economy, L. Thurow believes. The present buildup of the U.S. military potential is sapping the U.S. economy because it is being funded at he expense of the budget deficit and a curtailment of capital investment in civilian sectors of the economy.

TASS VIEWS U.S.-ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE COOPERATION

LD071441 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 7 Apr (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Orekhov reports: The existence of close cooperation between the CIA and the Israeli intelligence Service Mossad has been acknowledged by W. Casey, director of the U.S. spy and subversion department.

Speaking at a conference of the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee -- one of the leading pro-Israeli lobbies of the United States -- he declared that on the whole, there is a close link in the area of exchange of intelligence information between the American and Israeli special services. Casey did not hide the fact that this cooperation was directed primarily against such countries as Syria, Libya, and Iran, and also against the Palestine Liberation Organization.

As follows from the speech by the CIA director, under the pretext of the fight against "international terrorism," Washington and Tel Aviv would like to draw the intelligence services of states allied to the United States into their secret operations. Thus, he confirmed that over the past few years American intelligence had expanded its cooperation with "friendly Arab countries."

Casey further stated that "recently there has been created a world antiterrorist network based on an active exchange of intelligence information between the special services of the United States and our friends around the world." To judge from the words of the head of the spy and subversion department, it is also a matter of an all-round buildup of the potential of the special service of these states.

In effect, Casey was admitting that in ensuring the so-called doctrine of neoglobalism, which provides for an escalation of interference by U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of other countries, the United States is carrying out an all-around expansion of secret subversiou operations, and dragging their allies in with them.

U.S. COMPLETES MILITARY AIRPORT IN HONDURAS

LD052309 Moscow TASS in English 2247 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Managua April 5 TASS -- According to reports from Honduras, engineer units of the U.S. Army have completed the construction of a new military airfield there in direct proximity to the border with Nicaragua. The runway is capable of receiving heavy military transportation planes of "C-130 Hercules" type which are used by the Pentagon to airlift soldiers and military hardware to the areas of regional conflicts.

U.S. TO PRODUCE 'NEW GENERATION' BOMBS

LD070834 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 7 TASS — The Pentagon has granted almost 22 million dollars to "Lockheed missiles and space" to produce a thousand bombs of a new generation. The I-2,000 bombs will be made of increased strength steel and supplied with a special propulsion unit for the bomb to pierce through concrete fortifications, missile silos and explode deep underground.

As was stated in an AP interview by General Robert Iglet, new cluster bombs are also ready for production, each consisting of 202 grenades that can simultaneously hit both materiel and manpower. Individual guidance bomb production will also start soon. A target is set to each bomb beforehand, which it finds with the help of "a visual" computer and an ultra-red guidance system and hits.

U.S. DEVELOPING NUCLEAR ANTISUBMARINE WEAPON

LD052249 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The U.S. WASHINGTON POST reports that the Pentagon has secretly begun developing a new type of nuclear weapon for use by the U.S. Navy. The newspaper says it involves the development of a new antisubmarine defense system equipped with a nuclear or neutron warhead. This is a missile launched from a surface vessel which enters the water at a set point and then explodes like a depth charge, destroying an enemy submarine.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS WITH PRC RESUME IN MOSCOW

Qian Qichen Arrives

PM071051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] The special representative of the Chinese Government, Qian Qichen, vice minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, arrived in Moscow on 6 April in order to participate in Soviet-Chinese political consultations. He was greeted by the special representative of the Soviet Government Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials at the airport. Li Zewang, ambassador of the PRC in the USSR, was among the welcoming party. The current round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations is to begin on 7 April.

Talks Open

OW071347 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Another round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations began in Moscow today. To participate in the consultations, Qian Qichen, the Chinese Government's special representative and vice minister of foreign affairs, has already arrived in Moscow.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN ASIA

OW052356 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The amendments to the CPSU Program adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress that was held from the end of February to early March this year made a convincing appraisal of imperialist policy today. The document pointed out: Imperialists seek to control the world and presumptuously regard vast areas as their spheres of influence. In a talk, Soviet scholar and expert on international issues (Glev) said:

The United States has tried hard to make the Pacific region serve its interests. The U.S. ruling circles have long coveted turning the Pacific region into their own area. At the beginning of this century, U.S. President Roosevelt had already openly mentioned this imperialist plan. People often linked his name with U.S. gunboat diplomacy and the big stick policy.

In recent years, the United States has more actively implemented this imperialist plan, because the monopoly financial groups in California and other states have acquired important positions in the Reagan administration. These groups seek economic expansion in the Pacific region. This has served to raise the degree of aggressiveness of U.S. foreign policy in the past few years. The U.S. ruling circles also presumptuously consider the whole Pacific region as their sphere of influence without taking into consideration the interests of the scores of sovereign states in that region. In order to achieve its goal of seeking hegemony there, the United States has deployed some 400,000 soldiers, over 200 warships, and more than 1,500 airplanes to that region. It relies on its military bases in that region to support the large number of troops with military hardware. It has attached great importance to Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines.

Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Force Base play a significant role in providing logistical support to other U.S. bases of aggression in Asia.

It is precisely for this reason that Washington seeks to desperately cling to these bases, and it is precisely for this reason that Washington is so worried about the future of these two bases. It is exactly for this reason that Washington flagrantly interferes with the internal affairs of a sovereign state -- the Philippines. Not long ago, the whole world became an eyewitness to this interference.

The Pentagon has deployed the U.S. 7th Fleet in the Western Pacific region. Its main task is to control the sealanes

In discussing the role of the 7th Fleet in Sino-U.S. relations, a famous Soviet scholar and expert on U.S. foreign policy (Korofemik) said: The U.S. naval force in that region is the major trump card of the United States to prevent China from using force in settling the issue of Taiwan. Washington seeks to show Beijing that the United States enjoys naval predominance even in areas off China's coasts. The U.S. Pacific strategy is a component part of its global imperialist strategy. This strategy aims at completely Americanizing the Pacific Ocean, endangering the cause of peace, the safety of the peoples of various countries, and the sovereignty of nations in the Pacific region.

TELEVISION PRESENTS TRAVELOGUE ON SHANGHAI

LD061743 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0730 GMT on 6 April 1986 presents a report within the "Traveler's Club" program by Yuriy Aleksandrovich Senkevich, about the city of Shanghai. Senkevich introduces international affairs journalists Vladimir Semenovich Kulikov, who conducts the video tour of the city.

Kulikov recalls how back in the 19th century the imperialists' presence in Shanghai brought many unpleasant features to the city, including crime, corruption, and poverty, but at the same time their presence led to the increase in the city's size and strength. In 1921 the city was the venue for the first congress of the Chinese Communist Party, and in the 1930s it was a focal point for the revolution.

Referring to present-day Shanghai, Kulikov describes the city as very interesting and modern, and yet a very Chinese city. It is the biggest and noisiest Chinese city, responsible for creating one-sixth of the national income.

Viewers are then shown a film clip of modern Shanghai. It opens with a gymnastics performance on the river embankment by the city's inhabitants. Then a view of the river and its bridges from the roof of a hotel are shown, as well as other street scenes. Kulikov mentions the city's huge population and the problem of overcrowding.

Kulikov goes on to say: "The results of the open-door policy that China has proclaimed are particularly evident in this gigantic city. It is not just the fact, of course, that English is more and more likely to be heard in the street, nor the presence of numerous advertisements for foreign goods like these ultramodern tape recorders." As video shows windows displaying electrical goods labeled in Chinese and English, with Betamax and Sony brands visible; Kulikov continues: "Foreign capital is infiltrating ever more confidently and deeply into all spheres of life in Shanghai. Over the last few years 80 Chinese and foreign mixed enterprises have been set up there, using foreign technology and capital."

The film continues, showing large ships in the river. Kulikov says that large modern ships are built in the city. As video shows pictures of docks, Kulikov goes on to say: "These are the wharves of the Baoshan metallurgical combine near Shanghai, which was built with the assistance of Japanese and West German firms. The first stage of the combine entered into service in September 1985. It has a capacity of 3 million metric tons of pig iron, over 3 million metric tons of steel, and 500,000 metric tons of seamless pipes annually. However, in accordance with the Japanese project the combine is only able to operate on the basis of imported ore from Australia or Brazil. Is this a miscalculation on the part of the planners or are there more complex reasons behind this? One gets the impression that certain people very much want to fasten the Chinese economy more closely to the capitalist market. At any rate there have been no few arguments in China over the construction of the Baoshan combine."

The travelogue continues, showing viewers traditional street artists at work, a very ancient park in the city center, circus acts including performing pandas, restaurants, and scenes of Chinese cuisine being prepared. Captions at the end of the feature say that a May edition of "Traveler's Club" will be devoted to Chinese cuisine and that the film used in this program was "The Land and Peoples of China," which was produced by the Hungarian People's Republic.

SOVIET SEAMEN RESCUE CHINESE FISHERMAN

PM070828 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent Yu. Balakirev dispatch: "Incident in Port"]

[Text] Vladivostok -- A memorial friendship pennant has been presented to the crew of the Far Eastern Steamship Company's motor vessel Komsomolets Artema by the inhabitants of the Chinese village of (Tstusan).

... The incident occurred on a March evening in the port of Qinhuangdao. The deck officer of the watch on the Soviet motor vessel noticed that a ship with Chinese fishermen on board had capsized. The alarm -- "Man overboard!" -- was immediately sounded. With the permission of the port authorities, a launch under the command of First Mate M. Prokonkin sped to the scene of the disaster. Help arrived in time, although fisherman Yen Hupin was no longer able to move. The victim was taken to the motor vessel, where he was immediately attended by the ship's doctor, G. Slaykovskaya. The crew donated warm clothing, a hat, and shoes to the rescued man.

Afterwards the Komsomolets Artema received guests -- activists of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society and the International Club. They expressed cordial gratitude to the Soviet sailors.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WEINBERGER VISIT TO FAR EAST

Nikolayev Examines Japan Visit

OW051001 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] On U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to Japan, Radio Moscow commentator Nikolayev comments as follows:

At the working-level consultations on Japan-U.S. security issues, held in Honolulu in January this year, it was stressed that Japan's supplementary role in U.S. strategy against the USSR had become more significant. U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Armitage said that Japan would be like a "lock on the bear's cage," blocking the USSR's exit to the sea.

In this connection, it is noteworthy that Defense Secretary Weinberger's current visit to Japan has started from none other than Hokkaido. The largest corps in the Japanese forces, made up of four divisions, including a tank division, is stationed on Hokkaido, located close to Soviet territory. The United States plans to build a large armory on Hokkaido in preparation for long-term combat action.

It is observed that Defense Secretary Weinberger will ask Japan, during his current visit, to increase its share in maintaining U.S. military bases in Japan. The largest U.S. forces, next to those in West Germany, are stationed in Japan. In other words, some 45,000 American officers and soldiers are stationed at 127 military bases and facilities. Each year, Japanese taxpayers spend over $1 billion in maintaining U.S. military bases, and yet Washington's ambition proves that this amount is insufficient.

In addition to the issue of the armory on Hokkaido, there still remain various issues on the agenda for Japan-U.S. military cooperation yet to be resolved. They include building an airport for night landing training on Miyake Island, and a new command center and other facilities at Atsugi. In an attempt to justify its war preparations in the Far East, the United States acted as if these facilities were necessary to strengthen Japan's security.

However, there are recent incidents indicating that the Pentagon, the U.S. Defense Department, pays no attention at all to Japan's security. In his article, published in the January issue of the NAVY BULLETIN, Admiral Watkins, chief of U.S. Naval Operations, wrote that the United States would launch nuclear strikes at Soviet facilities from the Sea of Okhotsk in case of military confrontation. Japanese commentators point out, with misgiving, that this indicates the Pacific, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Sea of Japan will become the main theater of U.S. military operations using nuclear weapons. There is no need to explain how such action would impose danger on the Japanese people. This has also aroused greater and more serious attention by the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Another disquieting piece of news was reported in the Japanese papers the other day. The Pentagon has requested the Japanese side to take measures to protect U.S. facilities in case of nuclear confrontation. It is quite clear from this that the Pentagon regards it is as quite possible for a nuclear war to take place on Japanese territory. There are events which might actually prove this possibility. For example, F-16 fighter-bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, have been deployed at Misawa base, and nuclear-powered submarines, carrying Tomahawk nuclear missiles, have already called at Yokosuka Port nine times this year.

Since the end of World War II, the United States has established a large nuclear structure in Japan, including a strategic communications network and a command center, equipped with special facilities. The United States will need all these facilities merely for launching, from the shortest distance, a nuclear strike on the eastern part of the USSR in case of the so-called emergency. It has been calculated that, in such cases, it will not be the mainland United States which will be the target of retaliatory attacks, but the military facilities thousands of kilometers away from its own borders. This is the best time to take this issue into consideration. Exactly 1 week before Defense Secretary Weinberger left for his visit to Asian countries, a nuclear test was conducted in Nevada in the United States. The act was a hostile challenge to world public opinion as a whole. In his protest message, the Hiroshima mayor pointed out that the explosion was conducted under the USSR's unilateral moratorium. Exercising the utmost self-control, the USSR has extended the moratorium's deadline of 31 March on condition that the United States does not hold any nuclear tests. In its approach to the nuclear issues Washington has clearly indicated its intention of (?endangering) the destiny of all mankind, not to mention that of the Japanese and its own people.

After conducting nuclear tests in Nevada, the U.S. Government has indicated its intention of stressing nuclear confrontation with the USSR. It is clear that Defense Secretary Weinberger will seek support for this dangerous policy. Included on the current agenda is an issue concerning Japan's participation in the star wars program, a nuclear program posing great danger to peace. The SDI -- Strategic Defense Iniative -- and nuclear tests are roads leading directly to intensification of global military tension, as well as to global destruction. However, the major purpose of Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to Japan is to seek support for pursuing such a dangerous policy.

Tokyo Wary of SDI

LD060453 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1219 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Apr (TASS) -- U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who is here, has demanded Japan's speedy involvement in Reagan's "star wars" program. At talks here today the Pentagon chief tried to butter up the Japanese Government with questionable advantages for Tokyo's participation in SDI, asserting that this was supposedly "very important" for Japan. During the news conference held later he did not conceal the Pentagon's interest in using Japanese scientific and technological potential to implement the plans for the militarization of space. The Pentagon chief tried to justify the aggressive ambitions of the "hawks" from across the ocean with the help of hackneyed conjectures about the "Soviet threat."

However, despite massive pressure, the American visitor did not manage to extract an official agreement from Tokyo to participate in SDI. Prime Minister Y. Nakasone indicated that Japan had a "wary approach" to the "star wars" program and would reach a final decision only on the basis of careful study of the results from a current visit to the United States by a group of Japanese experts. After the talks, Nakasone stated to journalists that he also did not intend to answer on Japan's involvement in SDI at the meeting he will have this month with President R. Reagan.

As the press points out, Tokyo's procrastination over its reply to Washington's demands is caused by internal political considerations. The opposition parties and broad circles of the public are opposed to Japan's involvement in the militarization of space. The leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party fear that officially joining SDI will cause acute dissatisfaction in the country and weaken the conservatives' position at the coming parliamentary elections.

DPRK Condemns Seoul Visit

LD071012 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 TASS -- The visit of Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defence, to South Korea has been an open challenge to the Korean and other peace-loving peoples favouring peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, says the statement issued here by the DPRK Foreign Ministry. The DPRK Government, the statement says, strongly condemns the actions of the United States, which are heightening tensions in Korea and threatening peace in Asia and all over the world. The statement urges the governments and peoples of all countries to come out jointly in the international year of peace against the dangerous intrigues of the USA on the Korean Peninsula.

JAPAN INCREASES MILITARY SPENDING

OW060256 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Report by Tokyo Correspondent Pavel Potapov]

[Excerpts] According to the 1986 budget approved by the Budget Committee of the House of Councilors on the evening of 4 April, military spending will increase by 6.8 percent and reach an enormous amount of Y3.34 billion.

Naturally, top officials of the Defense Agency are pleased as they expect that Tokyo's efforts aimed at strengthening the Japan-U.S. military alliance will be highly appraised by the U.S. side, particularly by the U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger who is currently visiting Japan. Adopting an austere financial policy, the Nakasone cabinet has cut down other expenditures but increased military spending year after year. The military spending increased by 6.4 percent in 1982, by 6.3 percent in 1984 and will increase by 6.8 percent in 1986. The rate of increase of Japan's military spending far exceeds that of NATO countries.

It is, of course, (?one-sided) to state that the rapid increase of Japan's military spending is caused merely by Washington's intensified pressure. It goes without saying that the pressure imposed by the United States is fairly strong and that the pressure has appeared as [words indistinct]. For example, as pointed out by Japanese commentators, Defense Secretary Weinberger may possibly ask Japan, in his talks with Defense Agency Director-General Kato, to take basic steps to promote a military build-up, particularly in the areas close to the USSR. While complying with Washington's request, Tokyo plans to force Washington to make compromises on trade and economic issues.

The munitions industry applauded when the next 5-year defense plans were adopted. To carry out these plans, it will be necessary to increase military spending by a large margin and to practically abolish the policy of limiting military spending within 1 percent of the GNP. Moreover, the munitions industry is interested in the star wars program of the United States. There must be some good reasons that representatives from 21 companies have joined in the third SDI study group currently visiting the United States to study the issue of Japan's participation. Of course, Japan's SDI participation will also become a topic for discussion at the talks between Secretary Weinberger and Japan's top officials.

The progressive forces in Japan are strongly opposed to the actions taken by the conservative forces aimed at turning Japan into a military power. To follow submissively in the wake of the U.S. strategy not only runs counter to Japan's national interests but also may impose danger on Japan by involving it in armed conflicts.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON DPRK DELEGATION VISIT TO USSR

Uzbekistan Toured

PM071128 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Acquaintance With Uzbekistan"]

[Text] Tashkent, 31 Mar -- A delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Assembly's Standing Committee, has familiarized itself with life in Uzbekistan.

A meeting was held between the guests and A. U. Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who spoke about Soviet activity in the republic aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Yang Hyong-sop appraised the USSR's new peace initiatives set out in the speech by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev on Soviet television on 29 March.

The DPRK parlaimentarians visited the Uzbek SSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements and met with the collective of the "Uzbekselmash" plant and with activitists from the Uzbek Society of Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries. The guests surveyed new development regions in Tashkent and Samarkand.

Meeting With Gromyko

PM041405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 86 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Conversation With DPRK Delegation in the Kremlin"]

[Text] On 2 April A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Assembly's Standing Committee, who is also a member of the Workers Party of Korea (RPK) Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, president of the Academy of Social Sciences in Pyongyang, chairman of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Central Committee, and chairman of the DPRK Parliamentary Group.

Examining during the conversation the prevailing international situation, which has become increasingly complex in recent weeks as a consequence of aggressive actions by imperialism. A.A. Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union is continuing its peace-loving efforts. They are aimed at averting nuclear catastrophe, preventing the arms race spreading into outer space, and stopping it on earth.

Banning nuclear tests could be the first step toward this. The Soviet Union is ready to start immediate talks on this question at any level -- as was talked about in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's appeal to the U.S. Congress.

The Soviet Union considers the immediate halting of nuclear weapons tests a question of paramount importance, and this idea ran throughout the television address by M.S. Gorbahcev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 29 March this year.

He announced the Soviet Union's decision to refrain from conducting nuclear explosions after the expiry of the unilateral moratorium on 31 March this year if the United States would also not carry out such explosions. The Soviet Union is ready to attend a Soviet-American summit meeting in the very near future to reach agreement on ending nuclear tests.

However, the Soviet Union has not received a positive response to its proposals, although the present times require the most serious approach to politics, appreciation of the complexity of the world today, deep understanding of its problems, and, in general, new thinking. This leads to the logical and cogent conclusion that mutual security can only be ensured by means of political solutions, and not by saber-rattling or stockpiling nuclear combat charges.

The sides expressed joint satisfaction with the continuing development of Soviet-Korean relations in line with the accord reached at the summit meeting in Moscow in May 1984. The expansion of bilateral Soviet-Korean cooperation in both the economic and cultural sphere and in matters of international politics is yielding appreciable results.

Soviet people, A.A. Gromyko stressed, have invariably expressed solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle to improve the situation on the Korean peninsula and create favorable conditions for the country's peaceful, democratic unification. The desire on the part of the CPSU and the USSR to strengthen fraternal friendship with the WPK and the DPRK on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism is a constant one. This year's celebration of the 15th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK will undoubtedly demonstrate the two sides' resolve to step up collaboration in the interests of socialism and peace in the Far East, Asia, and throughout the world.

The guests were told about how Soviet people are working to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Yang Hyong-sop rated highly the Soviet people's successes and wished them new achievements in implementing the plans to speed up the Soviet Union's socioeconomic development outlined by the congress.

The Korean people's support was expressed for the Soviet peace initiatives contained in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's 15 January statement, the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and M.S. Gorbachev's 29 March television address. The Korean delegation leader gave assurances that the DPRK will do everything possible to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and all progressive forces in the struggle for lasting world peace.

The sides were united in their intention to step up ties between the supreme organs of state power.

The conversation proceeded in the warm, friendly atmosphere characteristic of USSR-DPRK relations.

The following took part in the conversation: from the Soviet of the Union; L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. Ya. Rybakov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; and I.A. Rogachev, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry First Far Eastern Department; and on the Korean side -- Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

Delegation Ends Visit

PM071130 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] A delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Assembly's Standing Committee, met with lecturers and students from Moscow's A.N. Kosygin Textile Institute on 3 April.

It was noted in the speeches that strengthening multilaterial Soviet-Korean relations promotes the socioeconomic development of the two countries and the consolidation of peace and socialism.

Yang Hyong-sop expressed profound gratitude to all Soviet people for assisting the Korean people in building socialism.

On the same day the parliamentarians visited the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

In the evening the delegation left the Soviet Union. It was in our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet on an official friendly visit.

The guests were seen off at the airport by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet; A. Ya. Rybakov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; and other officials. Kwong Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

We are totally satisfied with the results of the visit, Yang Hyong-sop said before his departure. We are sure that it will make a significant contribution to the further development of parliamentary relations between the two countries, which are an important form of Korean-Soviet relations. DPRK and USSR parliamentary groups successfully cooperate in the international arena in the struggle against the increasing danger of nuclear war and for lasting peace on earth.

USSR-DPRK ECONOMIC ZONE TREATY RATIFIED

PM041017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Treaty Ratified"]

[Text] In a decree of 28 March 1986, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratified the treaty between the USSR and the DPRK on Demarcation of the Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf signed in Pyongyang on 22 January 1986.

U.S. SUBSIDIZES, ENCOURAGES KABUL CAR BOMBERS

LD072216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Vladimir Fadeyev commentary]

[Text] U.S. special services' subversive activities against the DRA continue to increase. At the microphone is Vladimir Fadeyev:

According to a BAKHTAR report, the dushmans yesterday carried out their latest bloody crime in Kabul. In one of the capital's district a car filled with explosives was blown up. Over 20 people were injured and several buildings in the vicinity of the explosion were damaged.

Unfortunately this kind of report from Afghanistan is received fairly frequently. This latest explosion is far from being the last because the dushmans who for almost 8 years have been committing crimes on Afghan soil, have their own reliable protector and godfather. This is official Washington, which, through one of its secret departments, the CIA, lavishly subsidizes and encourages the dirty work of the enemies of the Afghan people.

Judge for yourselves, comrades, the magnitude of this lavishness. Under the present administration, CIA aid to the dushmans has risen from $100 million to $500 million a year. It is this money that is being used to buy weapons for the counterrevolutionaries, under U.S. leadership, in sabotage and methods of murder, near the Afghan border on the territory of neighboring Pakistan. There is no doubt that yesterday's explosion was the work of murderers trained by espionage experts from the U.S. special services.

Washington, however, is not content with its role of lavish, but sometimes secret, protector of the dushmans. Interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs is being taken to a qualitatively new level. There is proof of this in the recent meeting in Pakistan between U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese and the leaders of the dushman bands. He passed on to the bandits a personal message from the President. The White House chief's establishment of direct contact with the enemies of the Afghan people has its special feature: This delicate commission from the President was carried out by a regular military man, an ex-official of the U.S. Army Intelligence Corps.

INCREASED AID TO REBELS 'THWARTING' SETTLEMENT

PM071306 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[Report on interview with Major General Nazar Muhammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of defense, by unnamed KRASNAYA ZVEZDA sorrespondent: "An Event of Particular Importance" -- date and place not given; paragraph is a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] The attention of broad strata of Afghan people is centered on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress. The mass media, politicians, and public figures emphasize that the decisions of the congress of Soviet Communists give new strength to all who are struggling for the triumph of peace and social progress on the planet. This is what Lieutenant General Nazar Mohammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of defense, said in a conversation with a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent:

The 27th CPSU Congress is an event of particular importance not only for Soviet people but also for the peoples in all countries on the planet, including the people of revolutionary Afghanistan and the soldiers of its Armed Forces. The forum of Soviet Communists showed with renewed strength that the Soviet Union is loyal to the sloga emblazoned on October's banner: "Peace to the peoples."

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report not only mapped out with impressive force specific ways to accelerate the socioeconomic development of the Land of the Soviets and enhance Soviet people's prosperity, but also put forward important peace initiatives and formulated the foundations for creating an all-embracing system of international security.

One of these foundations is the just political settlement of international crises and regional conflicts. Potential for such a settlement also exists with respect to one of the most acute crises -- the conflict around Afghanistan. It must ensure the termination of foreign military interference in the affairsof democratic Afghanistan and guarantee its nonresumption.

The speediest termination of the undeclared war against the Afghan people is prevented by the very forces which oppose an improvement of international relations as a whole. We are primarily talking about the United States, which has turned Pakistan into an instrument of its policy. The buildup of financial "aid" to the counterrevolution and the constant encouragement of Islamabad's aggressive policy against democratic Afghanistan -- these are elements of the course of thwarting a political settlement.

I want to stress that the struggle waged by the Afghan people and their Armed Forces for freedom and sovereignty, as the 16th PDPA Central Committee Plenum pointed out, means a struggle to create a democratic society marching along the path of important socioeconomic transformations. These transformations meet the Afghan people's fundamental interests. This is why the statements by reactionary circles in the West that human rights are being violated in the DRA stand out like blatant hypocrisy.

Our struggle is leading toward the elimination of a dangerous hot spot in the Asian Continent. This is why our struggle against the counterrevolution is also a struggle for peace. It shares common elements with the USSR's persistent efforts to eliminate the seats of conflicts everywhere in the world and to achieve lasting peace throughout the world.

It is very important for us Afghans, while preparing to celebrate the April Revolution anniversary on 27 April, to realize that we are not alone in our struggle and that we have many friends, primarily the great Soviet people who give us all-round assistance, including military assistance. I would like to express most heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet people and their party for this selfless aid.

The historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress are being discussed with profound attention and interest by the Afghan Army soldiers. Evidence of this is provided by the atmosphere at meetings, conversations, and other mass political events devoted to the CPSU congress which are now taking place in units and formations. Comrades from the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA are very helpful in the work on studying and explaining the historical decisions of the congress.

The Afghan people and their soldiers, Lt Gen Nazar Mohammad said in conclusion, wish the Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people successful implementation of the ambitious tasks set by the congress.

PROGRESS OF AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS REVIEWED

LD072019 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS -- TASS commentator Valeriy Vavilov writes: The U.N. secretary-general's personal envoy Diego Cordovez has expressed satisfaction with the results of Afghan-Pakistani talks aimed at settling the situation around Afghanistan. He told a news conference in Geneva that the talks in Kabul and Islamabad had made it possible to break the deadlock. He added that a package of unambiguous, clear, promising agreements had been worked out, which made it possible to find a concrete solution to the problem. The U.N. representative, who has been the mediator in these talks, thus already sees real prospects for a settlement.

A huge contribution towards such a settlement has been made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). The Afghan side has exerted maximum efforts, made most concrete proposals and displayed good will. As a result, accord has been reached on many acute issues and mutually acceptable wordings have been found for the future agreement on non-interference, international guarantees, and the voluntary returning of refugees.

There have emerged prospects for hammering out also the other details which could be discussed, as democratic Afghanistan insists, in the course of direct Afghan-Pakistani talks without the mediation of the U.N. representative, although Pakistan continues to object to this.

Things seem to be in a fair way. The accord reached, Cordovez stressed, appeared highly important as it testified to the political will of the sides concerned to make headway towards a settlement. But it also appears that not all welcome the prospect of a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. As soon as there emerge the slightest signs of subsiding tension and as soon as there emerge, thanks to Afghanistan's constructive and flexible position, prospects for progress, there immediately comes from overseas the peremptory shout: "Step up rather than slacken the undeclared war on the DRA."

Washington's aim clearly is to throw up a barrier in the way of an Afghan-Pakistani settlement, preserve tension on the south approaches to the Soviet Union, and buck the process of stabilizing the situation in the region in order to consolidate the dominant role of the United States which has arrogated the "right" to dictate its will and use the territories of other countries in its strategic military interests. It is also practical action to implement the neoglobalism doctrine and kindle global conflicts. It is these aims that are being served by a U.S. Government program for supplying Stinger missiles to Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

According to THE WASHINGTON TIMES, the program is an important step in executing the "Reagan doctrine" which provides for supporting "fighters against communism". Washington chooses to turn a blind eye to the fact that these "fighters" commit the most heinous crimes, that they kill old people, women and children and that they do not and will not stop short of using missiles to shoot down civilian airliners.

Washington intends to continue reinforcing the barrier to a settlement around Afghanistan. Even today plans are being mooted to send not hundreds but thousands of Stinger missiles and even TOW anti-tank missiles to Afghan bandits.

Even today willingness is being expressed to send, along with the arms, an extra contingent of U.S. instructors to train the bandits in handling them. This U.S. position is conducive not to a settlement around Afghanistan, which overseas they claim they want, but to a flareup of tension and to the aggravation of the conflict and prevents a political resolution of the problem in the interests of the Afghan and Pakistani people.

KARMAL REMARKS AT DRA COUNCIL SESSION CITED

PM041315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "DRA Revolutionary Council Session"]

[Text] Kabul, 29 Mar -- A routine session of the DRA Revolutionary Council was held here today, at which the plan for the economic and social development of the DRA for the current Afghan year (beginning 21 March) was approved and the results of fulfillment of the state plan last year were summed up. B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, addressed the session.

From the high rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress, B. Karmal said, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, once again stressed that the Soviet Union stands wholly on the side of the DRA people in their struggle for independence and social progress and supports Afghanistan's peace-loving and constructive initiatives.

Today we would like once again to state, B. Karmal continued, that the DRA pursues and will continue to pursue a policy aimed at improving relations with neighboring countries and establishing an atmosphere of peace and security in the region, and that it urges its neighbors to contribute to the task of peacefully settling the situation surrounding Afghanistan.

Last year, B. Karmal continues, was a year of most important events in the history of Afghanistan. The holding of the Loya Jirga (the supreme DRA council) and the supreme jirga of border tribes, in which more than 6,000 people participated, showed the growing support for the revolutionary power among all strata of Afghan society and representatives of all of the country's nationalities, peoples and tribes.

The recent scheduled PDPA Central Committee plenum, B. Karmal said, discussed and approved the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the DRA for 1986-1991. Every Afghan, B. Karmal stressed, must clearly realize that our country's progress and prosperity primarily depend on his contribution and his selfless work. Only by this means can we fulfill the aims of the April Revolution.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROUP MEETING CONCLUDES

LD041844 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

A meeting of ministers of commerce of the member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) that ended in Islamabad on Thursday, showed how the Association operates, [as received] indicated its resolve to achieve lofty aims proclaimed in the constituent declaration when SAARC was formed in December last.

Seven states of South Asia that are the association's members -- India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and the Republic of Maldives -- are neighbour countries, have much in common in their historical past, and are now solving similar tasks connected with the consolidation of economic independence. They play a considerable role in the life of the world community, vigorously participating in the Non-Aligned Movement.

External forces are trying to aggravate the situation in the region, to bring elements of confrontation into relations between separate countries, to apply levers of economic and military pressure. But the vital interests of the peoples of South Asia are linked with goodneighbourhood and peaceful coexistence. And the widening and deepening of mutually advantageous economic ties is the priority task in this which is sufficiently confirmed by the very fact that SAARC was formed.

The member countries of the Association have a lot of problems that require united effort to be resolved. Their solution largely depends on the political climate in the region. It is not accidental that the constituent declaration, alongside tasks of social and economic development, advances the demands to end the arms race, to ban nuclear weapons.

The forming of SAARC was met skeptically in the West. Those who bank on power methods tried to call in question the association's effectiveness. The Islamabad meeting showed the viability of SAARC. Its participants declared for joint actions of countries of South Asia in the struggle to establish an equitable international economic order.

The resolution adopted at the meeting contains a call for the widening of cooperation between the Association' member countries and all developing countries, for working out a single approach to the solution of complex social and economic problems faced by them. The ministers of the seven South Asian countries were unanimous in their opinions as to who and why aggravates these problems.

The West is conducting ever tougher financial and economic policies, resorts to protectionism ever more often, and is striving to solve its economic difficulties at the expense of developing countries, which leads to the increase of their external debt, the resolution says.

The establishment of equal commercial and economic ties, devoid of any discrimination, and the ensurance of economic security of states become ever more pressing in the current international situation. And this is linked directly with the ensurance of peace, ending of the arms race, decisive improvement of the entire international situation.

The Soviet Union, which submitted to the United Nations Organisation the memorandum "International Economic Security of States as Important Condition of the Improvement of International Economic Relations," proceeds from the view that peace and development are inseparable. And the interests of socialist and developing countries cannot but coincide in this, too.

FURTHER REPORTS ON WEINBERGER'S ASIAN TOUR

'Arm Twisting' Tactics Cited

LD072036 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 7 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The enterprises of countries that are becoming involved in U.S. military programs would like to grab their share of profits from the sale of military products. Such projects were discussed in detail during the visit to Japan by Pentagon boss Weinberger. On the Japanese islands, especially the northernmost island of Hokkaido, which is situated in the immediate vicinity of our borders, Weinberger became acquainted with the latest military technology. At the same time he demonstratively directed his binoculars in our direction. The head of the U.S. Defense Department held talks the Japanese premier on the question of using the latest Japanese technology in U.S. star wars plans, according to reports in the Japanese press. Meanwhile the Australian press points out that Weinberger intends to discuss this question in Canberra, where he will visit this week. However, Australian Defense Minister Beazley says that Australia does not support SDI, either from the feasibility point of view or in connection with the consequences it could have for the strategic balance.

So clearly the Pentagon boss, while in the Australian capital will use his tried, and tested trick -- arm twisting.

He is engaged in the same act in Manila, where he arrived this morning. [as heard] As news agencies indicate, at the talks with President Corazon Aquino the main topic of discussion was maintaining the large U.S. military bases in the country; their elimination is being demanded by broad circles of the Philippines public. According to reports, Weinberger also tried to elucidate the position of the Philippines leadership with regard to importing U.S. nuclear weapons. I would point out that the Philippines Vice President Laurel states that his government will conduct policies directed at creating a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

Weinberger Leaves Philippines

LD071809 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Manila April 7 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger completed his negotiations with President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines and left Manila by air for Thailand today. Weinberger's visit was marked with mass demonstrations of protest in Manila. The demonstrators demanded immediate dismantling of the U.S. military bases and an end to interference. At a press conference held after the negotiations, Caspar Weinberger said that Washington wanted to give Manila greater "military aid" which is known to be a tool of drawing foreign states into the U.S. strategy.

Arrival in Bangkok

LD072012 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 7 TASS -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrived from Manila to the Thai capital today on another leg of his Asian tour.

During the two-day visit to Thailand he will make a provocative trip to the border with Vietnam as well is confer with high-ranking Thai Government officials and servicemen.

The Pentagon chief is going to discuss with them plans to set up "contingency" dumps for U.S. military hardware on Thai soil, which have touched off sharp public protests in Thailand. The BANGKOK POST newspaper said implementing those plans would only aggravate regional conflicts.

Tours Thai-Cambodian Border

LD080851 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 8 Apr 86

["Provocative Voyage of the Pentagon Chief -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Paris April 8 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, now on a tour of Asian countries, arrived by helicopter Tuesday to the Thai-Kampuchean frontier in the area of Surin 450 kilometers northeast of Bangkok, the FRANCE PRESSE NEWS AGENCY reports. The Pentagon chief held talks with local military authorities and toured artillery positions located in immediate proximity to the frontier.

KHMER COALITION PROPOSALS SEEN AS 'PROVOCATIVE'

PM071508 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Vinogradov "International Commentary" under the rubric "Topics of The Day": "The Real Reason for the Interference"]

[Text] It has been reported that a few days ago the leaders of the three groups of the Khmer reaction issued a kind of communique in which they set forth their proposals for a political settlement of the "Cambodian problem."

The provocative nature of this document is quite obvious at first glance. It represents the situation as if there was no lawful government in Cambodia, no government elected by the people, no government which has for more than 7 years now exercised its full authority throughout the country's territory. Furthermore, the reactionary emigre leaders present themselves -- that is, the "coalition government" which has been formed on instructions from outside -- as the main, if not the only, representatives of the Cambodian people. The "coalition government" includes Pol Pot supporters who committed terrible atrocities in Cambodia and are guilty of wiping out over 3 million completely innocent citizens. It is no secret that the Pol Pot military are the main force in the notorious coalition.

And now, suddenly, as if seized by "a desire for national unity and reconciliation," the leaders of the counterrevolution have started talking about dialogue. However, they are not addressing themselves to the PRK Government, but to Vietnam, proposing to the latter to discsuss the procedure for a cessation of combat operations and a plan for forming some kind of "quadripartite government" in Cambodia. Is it necessary to prove the complete absurdity of such a step and its complete lack of validity?

The SRV Foreign Ministry, which has issued a statement in Hanio in this context, has quite correctly assessed the aforementioned "proposals" as a provocation and gross interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign PRK. The statement exposes the simple reason for this step, whose aim is to besmirch Vietnam, hamper the growing trend toward equal dialogue in Southeast Asia, and boost the surviving Pol Pot supporters.

The "initiatives" put forward by the reactionaries are nothing but an attempt to prepare the political conditions for a restoration of the Pol Pot clique's rule in the country, a KCNA commentary notes. The Cambodian people resolutely denounce these intrigues and declare that they will allow no one to interfere in their internal affairs.

A constructive basis for a just settlement of the problems in the said area of Southeast Asia does exist. It is provided by the proposals of the three Indochinese countries which were reaffirmed at the recent conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and the PRK. These proposals point out that there are two aspects to the settlement, a domestic one and an external one. The PRK Government is prepared to enter into negotiations with individual Khmer representatives and groups abroad about holding general and free elections, but only on the basis that the Pol Pot clique is excluded from this process.

The external aspect consists in the implementation of the accord between the PRK and the SRV on the phased withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers. At the same time, all support for the Pol Pot men and other reactionary groups which carry out armed attacks against the PRK must stop. Only on this basis can peace in the region be ensured and an agreement reached on the creation of a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

To anyone capable of soberly assessing the situation it is obvious that the changes in Cambodia are irreversible. Disregarding the PRK's successed in the national revival and the strengthening of the country's economy and defense capability means deliberately driving the settlement process into deadlock. However, judging by appearances, it is not a settlement that Khmer reaction and its patrons are pursuing. On the contrary, they are interested in fueling tension and are hoping to regain their old positions in Indochina.

If must be said that these are futile hopes.

MORE REPORTS ON BCP CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Razumovskiy Speaks

PM071504 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guest of Varna's Working People"]

[Text] Varna, 4 Apr -- The CPSU delegation headed by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is participating in the work of the 13th BCP Congress, today familiarized itself with the lives and achievements of the working people of Varna -- a large industrial, scientific, and cultural center in socialist Bulgaria.

In the morning the Soviet guests visited the "Cherno More" Scientific and Production Combine, which produces radio navigation apparatus. They familiarized themselves with the work of the front-ranking enterprise and its output, a considerable proportion of which is exported to the USSR. The combine's leaders spoke of plans for intensifying production processes on the basis of the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. N.I. Ryzhkov signed the visitors book, wishing the labor collective great successes in further developing production.

A Bulgarian-Soviet friendship rally was held at the enterprise at which G.P. Razumovskiy, delegation member and member of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke. On the CPSU delegation's behalf he cordially congratulated the workers, engineering and technical workers, and the combine's entire collective.

The work of the 13th BCP Congress, he said, is of intense interest to Soviet Communists and all Soviet people. The speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, the Central Committee Report, and the delegates' speeches revealed the essence of the profound and truly revolutionary changes which socialism has brought to Bulgaria's ancient soil. The creative energy of a people inspired by socialism has wrenched the country out of its backwardness and turned it into a state with developed industry and agriculture and a high level of education, science, and culture. People's Bulgaria enjoys respect in the international arena and is a strong link in the socialist community.

The speaker went on to talk about the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, which was a truly outstanding event. The congress was held in the spirit of Leninist traditions and an atmosphere of party principledness and Bolshevik truth, provided clear and politically accurate answers to the fundamental questions which life has set the party and Soviet society, and armed people with a clear view of the prospects for social development.

The core of the congress was the CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The congress documents, the resolutions it adopted, and the delegates' speeches were distinguished by profound realism, innovatory boldness reinforced by sober calculation, and unshakable conviction in the inexhaustible potential of the socialist system and the masses' creativity.

The main political result of the work of the 27th congress was the ratification of the general line of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy -- the line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening world peace.

By helping each other and through joint efforts the fraternal countries have an opportunity to implement the large-scale plans outlined by our parties' congresses and the tasks of making fuller use of socialism's advantages in conjunction with the scientific and technical revolution. And therein lies the vital strength of the socialist community, the strength of the unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties, and the triumph of proletarian socialist internationalism.

In developing socialist economic integration and in implementing the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress direct collaboration among enterprises and sectors of the CEMA countries, the deepening of direct economic ties, and the creation of joint associations, design bureaus, and laboratories are now increasingly important. It is gratifying to recognize that the USSR and Bulgaria are in the front ranks of this movement.

In the broad spectrum of Soviet-Bulgarian ties a special place is occupied by direct contacts between people and labor collectives. The constant mutual enrichment of all the fraternal parties and countries with the thoughts, ideas, and experience of socialist building and the putting into practice of this experience are the socialist world's immense reserve. The CPSU will continue to promote the development of this life-giving process in every possible way. Economics and science, culture and education, defense and foreign policy -- today there is no sphere where our cooperation has not developed dynamically and fruitfully.

The close cooperation between our Marxist-Leninist parties -- the CPSU and the BCP -- is at the heart of Soviet-Bulgarian relations. The meetings between M.S. Gorbachev and T. Zhivkov in Moscow and Sofia and their talk during the 27th CPSU Congress confirmed that these genuinely fraternal ties are on the ascendant. They are steadily strengthening and developing for the good of our countries and peoples and for the good of socialism and peace.

Now that the arms race unleashed by imperialism is jeopardizing the future of human civiliza tion, the socialist countries are striving to use every opportunity for normalizing the international situation and stopping material preparations for war. A conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee was held in Sofia last October. Held on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva, it made it possible to work out the allied states' joint line according with current conditions in the struggle to remove the nuclear threat and ensure a turn for the better in European and world affairs.

Socialism unreservedly rejects war as a means of resolving contradictions among states. Our countries are seeking a way out of the prevailing situation along fundamentally different lines. Today we cannot live by the categories of the past or rely on force of arms. This was clearly stated once again at the 27th CPSU Congress and at the 13th BCP Congress. the specific and realistic program for eliminating nuclear and other mass destruction weapons set out in the 15 January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the principled foundations for the creation of a comprehensive international security system formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress have rightly been assessed in the world as a new contribution to [slovo v] peace policy.

International security in our day means the possibility of coexistence and the tranquil and peaceful development of all countries irrespective of their political or social systems. This approach, as is well known, has its opponents. For the moment it does not seem that U.S. ruling circles and the U.S. NATO allies are prepared to eschew their militarist line and their attempts to dictate their own conditions. On the contrary, they are continuing to cling to the policy of strength and confrontation and are creating a new threat to peace in preparing to transfer the arms race to space.

With stubbornness worthy of better things the United States is refusing to support the Soviet initiatives, including the initiative on the complete ending of nuclear weapons tests as the first step on the road toward curbing the nuclear arms race.

Our country, collaborating with the fraternal socialist countries and all countries and peoples, will continue to build up efforts to ensure universal security. We will not move from the course of maintaining and strengthening peace -- this was clearly and definitely stated by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in his 29 March speech this year.

In conclusion, G.P. Razumovskiy said that Soviet-Bulgarian friendship has deep historical roots. In our time this friendship has become a powerful accelerator of the extensive collaboration and rapprochement between the USSR and Bulgaria and a factor of security and peace. May the friendship between our peoples live through the centuries.

The CPSU delegation then visited the Bulgarian Ship Hydrodynamics Institute -- the largest scientific research institute in the sector. It maintains extensive contacts with similar institutes in the CEMA countries. The guests familiarized themselves with the institute's laboratories.

The warm meetings with Varna's working people were held under the sign of indissoluble Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

In the afternoon the CPSU delegation returned to Sofia.

Gorbachev Message to Zhivkov

PM071109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov!

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and on my own account I cordially congratulate you on your reelection to the high post of general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. Soviet people know and value your great contribution to the process of socialist building in Bulgaria, the deepening of collaboration between our countries, and the strengthening of socialism and peace.

Lively interest was aroused in the Soviet Union by the work of the 13th BCP Congress and its decisions aimed at accelerating the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria, whose prestige in the international arena is constantly growing. We value the Bulgarian Communists' concern that the indissoluble Soviet-Bulgarian friendship should flourish eternally. For our part, we will continue tirelessly to strengthen the all-around cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples and their political and ideological unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

I wish you, Comrade Zhivkov, your comrades in the leadership of the party and country, the Communists, and all Bulgarian working people success in attaining new heights in the development of the economy and culture and the enhancement of the people's prosperity, as planned by the 13th BCP Congress.

With communist greetings,

M. Gorbachev,

General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Zhivkov Closing Remarks

PM071501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondents B. Averchenko and L. Zhmyrev report: "The 13th BCP Congress Has Ended"]

[Text] Sofia, 6 Apr -- The 13th BCP Congress ended in Sofia yesterday evening. It elected the party's new leadership organs: the BCP Central Committee and the BCP Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Todor Zhivkov delivered a brief concluding address. He noted that the 13th BCP Congress gave concrete form to and enriched the party's program in the new conditions of the domestic and international situation. The paths and tasks for the country's further development along the socialist path were defined. Our congress is oriented toward the future. The changes we are implementing will create the preconditions for Bulgaria to become a highly developed socialist state capable of meeting the challenge of the 21st century.

The congress' work was centered on questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. During these days our people's readiness to fulfill the party's intentions has been demonstrated with new force. We are on the right path. The Communists, millions of working people, and our young people are full of faith in the implementation of the plans outlined. The realistic nature of these plans is based on our active participation in further integration and cooperation with the fraternal countries. Our plans are realistic because we rely on friendship, collaboration, and rapprochement with the Soviet Union, which has a vast economic, scientific, and technical potential.

The successful implementation of our congress' decisions, the BCP Central Committee general secretary went on to say, will help to improve our people's life. Concern for people and for satisfying their growing needs permeated all our congress' work.

We realize that considerable difficulties lie ahead. In order to fulfill our plans, we must work much and selflessly. Now more than ever before we need a high level of organization, order, and discipline. Tremendous work is also needed, tremendous in its quality.

In conclusion Todor Zhivkov thanked all the working people for their warm approval and support for the congress decisions. He also thanked the foreign delegations which took part in the forum and which expressed solidarity with Bulgarian communists. The speaker gave assurances that the BCP will always be true to tis international duty and will make its contribution to the cause of strengthening peace.

The 13th BCP Congress was declared closed.

The "Internationale" rang out in the auditorium.

ZHIVKOV CONGRESS SPEECH, BCP REPORT CITED

PM041416 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 86 First Edition pp 4-5

[Tass Report: "13th BCP Congress: Speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov"]

[Text] T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the 13th BCP Congress which opened today. It expounds fundamental questions of party policy concerning the further building of developed socialist society in Bulgaria and the party's foreign policy activity.

The speaker emphasized that the 13th BCP Congress will examine problems concerning the country's development in the next 15 years, the final years of the 20th century.

From the viewpoint of domestic life these are acute and immediate problems concerning the all-around progress of socialist society and fundamental changes in its economy, policies, culture, way of life, and management -- to put it briefly, in all spheres of life. The main thing for us today is to implement a scientific and technical revolution, which will make it possible to utilize even more the advantages of the socialist system and also to deepen socialist democracy and satisfy increasingly fully the people's material, social, and spiritual needs. This is our course. The BCP and all working people will apply all their efforts to implement it.

From the viewpoint of international relations, we have the fundamental problem of preserving peace on earth and saving mankind. The arms race, whipped up by the most reactionary circles of imperialism, is presenting mankind with the alternative of either surviving or perishing in the flames of a nuclear war.

From the viewpoint of the development of socialism, we have the problems of mastering the dialectics of contemporary socialist social development and further strengthening the interconnection between the plans of communist parties and the aspirations of millions of working people.

The 27th CPSU Congress was a historic event in the socialist world's development. If we were to define its significance briefly, it could be summed up as follows: Acceleration and the achievement of a new qualitative level in the development of socialist society in the USSR. The 27th CPSU Congress will play an exceptionally important role for the dynamic economic and political development of the world socialist system, for the implementation of the Leninist course of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, and for cooperation and peaceful competition for the benefit of mankind.

A BCP delegation attended the 27th CPSU Congress. We, T. Zhivkov stressed, returned from Moscow inspired and even more fully resolved to continue the line of socialist-building in Bulgaria and to really effect a historic breakthrough in our country too so as to lead Bulgaria to greater heights of progress. I was filled with this determination as we got ready for the 13th BCP Congress. We are convinced that we are well prepared for it.

A guarantee of this is provided by the party's theoretical and practical work since the 12th congress and particularly since the BCP Central Committee February (1985) and January (1986) Plenums.

To provide a generalized evaluation of the period under review it has to be said that, despite the difficulties caused not just by the complexity of the problems we were solving but also by our own mistakes and shortcomings, this was a fruitful period. Implementing the program adopted by the BCP for building developed socialism, the party and the working people basically fulfilled the tasks set by the 12th congress. When the 10th party congress adopted this program, we proceeded from the belief that that party had not said the last word, that life is more complex and richer. Practice has shown that building a developed socialist society is a much lengthier process than we had imagined.

In the process of the building of developed socialist society, production relations improve still further and the advantages inherent in socialism as the first phase of the communist socioeconomic formation are displayed with growing strength. At the same time, the shoots of communism appear already under socialism, in the course of its building and improvement, and preconditions are created for the gradual transition to communism. Marxism-Leninism is an eternally living teaching. It develops and is enriched simultaneously with the development of the historical process and world revolutionary experience. Our party perceives it as its international duty to study and interpret communist parties' theoretical and practical experience, and primarily the CPSU's experience. For its own part, the BCP strives to make its contribution to the common treasurehouse of the study and development of socialist society. This was the goal pursued by our party's theoretical and practical activity during the period under review.

Almost 30 years have passed since the BCP Central Committee April (1956) plenum. It marked the beginning of the BCP's general political line. The plenum effected a profound turnabout in our development. It restored Leninist norms and principles in the life of the party and society and turned the party face to face with the demands of the objective laws governing the economy, politics, and all aspects of life, with the interests of the people.

Bulgaria has achieved rapid and steady rates of economic growth. The value of fixed capital in the national economy increased tenfold in 1956-1985, social labor productivity increased 8.4 times, and national income increased eightfold. Profound changes occurred in the structure of industry. Sectors like metallurgy, machine building, chemical industry, and the power industry, which are so important for the country's economy, are developing at preferential rates. Rapid rates of development are typical of electronics, microelectronics, robot building, and the production of electric trucks. There has been a sharp increase in the level of the people's education and culture.

Our successes are indisputable. At the same time, we are aware that a number of factors, which previously furthered our progress, have now exhausted their potential. Our party and people are now facing new tasks. It can be said that the scientific and technical revolution today is a law-governed phenomenon. For us the question is as follows: Implementing the scientific and technical revolution means building a developed socialist society, and building a developed socialist society means implementing the scientific and technical revolution. The Central Committee February (1985) and January (1986) Plenums occupy an exceptionally important position in the life of the party and the country. They elaborated new concepts of scientific and technical policy and outlined ways and methods for implementing it.

We understand well that history has allowed us only a brief period to accomplish this. It is within this brief period that we have to lead the country to advanced positions. The question no longer involves just an awareness of the significance of modern scientific and technical progress. Profound changes are necessary. To put it figuratively, we must "harness" the scientific and technical revolution.

This congress is setting the task of accelerating the rate of economic development, making it even more dynamic and making maximum use of all the factors of intensive growth. So what are the factors promoting the achievement of this objective? Science comes first and foremost. It has already made a certain contribution to socialist Bulgaria's economic and sociopolitical development. At the same time, under the fundamentally new circumstances in which we are at present, we must be clearly aware that what is needed is a qualitative turnabout in our thinking and in the understanding of the role played by science in social life.

A divergence -- and a dangerous one, at that -- will develop between realities and our intentions unless we implement changes in the material base of science, and its organization and management, in its cadre potential, and in the forms of methods of incentives for scientific creativity, unless we create conditions for the rapid and widespread introduction of our own and other countries' scientific achievements into production and other spheres of practical work. It must be said openly that, despite our efforts and individual successes, our science is detached from practice to a considerable extent. It has yet to become a universal production force which drives and inexorably spurs ahead all spheres of social life. The scientific front must be totally restructured. Its organizational structure, its material and technical re-equipping, its supply of cadres, and particularly its research content must be resolutely brought into line with the integrated strategy for Bulgaria's technological re-equipping and socioeconomic development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and in the period through the year 2000.

The experience of the Soviet Union and other countries shows that, in our priority spheres of scientific and technical progress, technological centers must provide organizational unity between fundamental and applied research and the experimental base and must have a component for the development of the necessary original devices and experimental production sectors.

The fraternal socialist countries' efforts are currently channeled toward the creation and assimilation of scientific and technical achievements. The Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 is a qualitatively new factor for the deepening of integration in this sphere. We have a vital interest in the complete fulfillment of the commitments adopted by our country and in the maximum utilization of scientific achievements in socialist countries.

In the development of our science and technology we must follow the line of establishing closer ties with the Soviet Union. Here it is also necessary to seek out forms of cooperation and integration similar to the ones we are already creating in industry.

Questions of the technological renewal of production and the improvement of the national economy's structure are coming to the fore today. Efforts must be aimed at the development of electronics and bioengineering and at the production and application of new materials.

As far as the structure is concerned, the role of machine building as the fundamental factor of scientific and technical progress will increase still further in the coming period. We will continue to place stress on the development of the electronics industry and primarily on the production and introduction of cybernetic automated systems. This will make it possible to resolve the main quesiton of the automation of our industry, where we still lag seriously. The fundamental question of the development of our electronics industry concerns maximum unification with the CEMA countries.

It is necessary to continue the line of steady development of the chemical industry. Heavy machine building capacities are to be commissioned. Any delays here can lead to enormous losses. Urgent problems involving the renewal of the technical and raw materials base also exist in other sectors of the national economy. Nor can there be any deferring of the questions of output quality, technological and financial discipline, and the improvement of manpower skills. All this generates the need for a coordinated solution to questions concerning the technological renewal of production and the implementation of structural changes.

T. Zhivkov went on to dwell on questions concerning the formulation and consolidation of the principles of self-management by enterprises and organizations and its speediest practical implementation. I want to re-emphasize from the congress rostrum, he said, that a heavy blow will be dealt to our political and socioeconomic strategy unless we create in practice all the conditions necessary for ensuring that economic organizations and scientific links can really function as self-managing organizations. The task is to overcome the departmental approach in the economy, eliminate bureaucracy, and switch to a new system of planning and management.

A self-managing organization, based on socialist property entrusted to it and resolving state tasks, must enjoy all the necessary rights enabling it to make independent decisions in the spheres of the planning and development of production, trade, and scientific and experimental activity. It is obvious that we are not talking about some kind of cosmetic measures, but of qualitative changes.

The principle of self-management, which we consider to be of exceptional significance at the present stage of our development, currently encompasses only the economy and science. It likely that life will demand the gradual establishment of self-managing organizations also in other spheres -- in accordance with their specific nature, of course. The objective is to ensure that education is even more closely linked with science, science with education, culture with science, and so on.

The main driving force of production under socialism is the satisfaction of the people's needs. It is incumbent upon all who elaborate and apply our socioeconomic policy and upon all self-managing organizations to bring production into line with the needs and demands of the domestic and international markets in terms of quantity, variety, and -- of course -- quality. This will ensure that our output is competitive. It follows from this that the economic machinery must be an effective means for expanding competition among socialist enterprises and for boosting their competitiveness. It must take into account the interests of both consumers and commodity producers. This is how we perceive the philosophy of the economic machinery.

The development of the national economy now also makes exceptionally high demands in other spheres. Production and social relations have become so complex that all dilettantism and all improvisations in management are ruled out. The ensuring of high standards of professionalism in the activity of management cadres at all levels is already becoming a political question of paramount importance. It is necessary to constantly improve the style and methods of leadership. It is necessary to resolutely improve the economic information system. A merciless struggle must be waged against all distortions of this information, against unrealistic reports and ostentation. Our economy needs no varnishing. Our task is not to conceal weakness and shortcomings, not to cover up the factors causing them, but to overcome and eliminate them, to boost the efficiency of the entire economy everywhere.

The avenues we have mapped out in the spheres of economic development, scientific and technical progress, and improvement of organizational structures and management machinery are not an end in themselves. They are objectively necessary for the implementation of our social policy, with man and his happiness and prosperity at its center. This is the basis of our plans and all the BCP's initiatives.

Social policy's central place in our strategy is determined by the humanitarianism of socialist ideas and the humanitarian nature of our system. It is no accident that it displays the fundamental principle of socialist society, for whose sake it was created and for whose sake it develops -- the principle of social justice. When our party first led the workers, peasants, and people's intelligentsia in the struggle against the bourgeois system, we promised the people social justice and equality. Have we deceived the working class and the working people? No, we have not. The party has kept its word. People in socialist Bulgaria today are together instead of being one against the other.

The fundamental basis of equality is the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor. There is not and there cannot be any other basis of social equality at the present stage.

Any violation of the distribution principle "From each according to his abilities, to each according to the quantity and quality of labor" inevitably leads to a violation of equality. Such violations of the socialist principle of distribution and any wage leveling create serious difficulties both in the implementation of social policy and in educational work and ideological activity. They lead to stagnation and deformations. The problem now is to review the entire system of labor remuneration and create flexible methods for wage determination which would correspond to actual results and the actual contribution made by every individual worker.

It is written in the 12th party congress decisions that one of the important tasks of social policy is to comprehensively satisfy the working people's material and cultural needs in line with their growing purchasing power. This stipulation demands that we stimulate people's labor activeness and satisfy their desire to live better on the amount they earn. We will continue to observe the demand that a significant part of social consumption funds is expended in proportion to needs. This is fair and humane. Social funds, however, must not undermine the effect of the principle of material motivation, which plays the main and determining role under socialism.

The new approaches and tasks in social policy present in a new light the question of combatting negative phenomena. It msut be admitted that some negative phenomena in our life have acquired the features of social deformations. They profoundly offend people's ideas of social justice and equality and diminish the power of our ideals. Our people, working class, agricultural workers, intelligentsia, and young people are justified in demanding from their authorities measures and guarantees offering protection against distortions and deformations alien to the nature of the new social system.

The frank, and for some people impartial [nelitsepriyatnyy], conversation that is now under way within the party and in the country testifies that this task -- to wage a resolute struggle against negative phenomena and social deformations in our society -- is not a [short-lived] campaign or an isolated operation. It is part of the task to create an atmosphere in which everyone must benefit according to merit and everyone must occupy the position he has earned by his personal qualities and deeds.

In the period between congresses the party did extensive theoretical and practical work in this direction. It culminated in the adoption of the new Labor Code and the approval of regulations for self-managing organizations. We do not consider that everything has been done, and that from now everything will run smoothly and without problems. We are, however, in a position to say: Labor collectives and working people in socialist Bulgaria today enjoy rights and opportunities they have never had throughout our history. Not many peoples in the contemporary world enjoy such rights and opportunities. This is a remarkable accomplishment and achievement by the party and the people, and we must sacredly preserve our new labor constitution.

We are entering a new stage in the expansion of socialist democracy.

We are advancing, making creative use of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism. This, and this alone, provides the basis for combining the broadest democracy with centralized management, and freedom of creative labor with the necessary social discipline. This will protect us from bureaucratic phenomena which could develop even in self-managing organizations.

In the period that lies ahead it is necessary to ensure a normal and natural process for the shaping and functioning of self-managing organizations and their leadership structures. The main thing here is to guarantee the right of every working person, be he a member of the BCP or the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, or a nonparty person, to occupy a leading position on the strength of his political, professional, and creative qualities. The widespread application of the competition principle is exceptionally important. We already have some practical experience in this respect, and we also have quite a few successes. There are, however, also quite a few instances which bring the very idea of competitions into disrepute.

I want to emphasize in particular the role of trade unions. In the process of the shaping and functioning of self-managing organizations, the trade unions must be the guarantee of public interests and the working people's rights. A proper struggle must be launched for the observance of rights and obligations, for order and discipline.

The sacred concept of "servant of the people" has been forgotten by many. The time has come to stop just saying that rights and obligations are inseparable, and that order and discipline are not a matter of consent and goodwill. It is the duty of the public, of all state and party organs and organizations, and of all Communists to impose order in all spheres of social life. Responsibility, order, and discipline -- these constitute the inalienable foundation of life. And let no one expect any liberalism or any privileges at all relieving him of the obligation to be a proper citizen of socialist Bulgaria.

The role of social information is increasing immeasurably now, when we are involving many new people in the process of management. Without such information neither leading cadres nor working people will be in a position to correctly substantiate their opinions and initiatives. This means that there is a need for publicity for decisions that have been made and measures that have been approved, which are not and cannot be the preserve of the elected aktiv or of a leader's personal entourage.

Great importance also attaches to the question of criticism and self-criticism. We still tolerate suppression of criticism and some people's attempts to place themselves beyond the reach of criticism. We have had plenums, report memorandums, partywide and nationwide discussions which have helped us to overcome a number of weaknesses in our activity. And I think that it is now clear to us all that the time has come to abandon our liberalism and to make criticism one of the driving forces of our development.

Our party will continue to provide even more resolutely and effectively the necessary guarantees ensuring that social democracy exerts its fruitful influence on all aspects of life.

The turnabout which we must accomplish, T. Zhivkov went on, depends to a decisive extent on the unity and combat capability of the party and on the level of its leading role. Our party has at its disposal everything it needs to head the processes of renewal, to establish a new economic, political, and ideological climate, and to ensure lofty social activeness and creativity by the masses in the struggle to accomplish the scientific and technical revolution and improve socialist social relations.

At the present stage of party organizational and ideological work it is necessary to introduce qualitatively new elements and to apply forms, methods, and a style of work in line with the new conditions.

What are the basic elements of this restructuring? We will ensure the enhancement of the party's leading role not by expanding and intensifying directive methods but by intensifying the scientifically substantiated and strategic nature of work by central party organs and expanding the initiative of party organs and organizations, attentively heeding the working people's opinions.

We must all thoroughly understand that the enhancement of the party's leading role will take place primarily by enhancing the role and responsibility of grassroots party components at enterprises, educational establishments and scientific organizations, and in all spheres.

Constraint and routine are a current feature of the life of many organizations. Stage-managed speeches gloss over the urgency of problems. An atmosphere of passiveness and equanimity, of ostentation and pretension is created. It is necessary to bear in mind Lenin's demand concerning the need to oppose sensationalism. It is necessary to engage in direct and living practical work, particularly in primary party organizations.

Today it is incumbent on every Communist to participate, according to his strength and potential, in the implementation of the country's scientific and technical strategy. Participation in the scientific and technical revolution is, in our view, primarily a political question, a question of people's interrelationships and interests.

It is necessary to seriously improve work with cadres. How will we, under the new conditions, seek out and select suitable and efficient people? Such people are to be found everywhere in Bulgaria. We can find them in the course of practical work, relying on primary party organizations and labor collectives. We are all perfectly aware that none other than the collective knows best the capabilities of every one of its members, knows best his positive qualities and his shortcomings. The main thing is to evaluate the work of cadres not by individual mistakes and successes but by the overall results of their work.

We must be attentive toward failures in the work of individual leaders and must make principled decisions in every specific instance, regardless of official position or past services. There is a pressing need for wide publicity both for real successes and for sanctions imposed.

The restructuring of party and organizational work also applies to the party membership. The Central Committee Report shows that the party is correctly regulating its membership. We will continue to consolidate its nature as a workers party, to expand the participation of party members in all spheres of social activity, and to increase the influx of young people into the party. It is particularly important at this time to create a powerful party nucleus among scientific workers, engineering and technical cadres, and highly skilled specialists.

The party counts on active and assertive ideological work in all spheres of social life in the struggle for radical changes in the base and superstructure, the struggle for its development. The enhancement of the role played by the human factor in our development is the main task on the ideological front at the present stage.

The development of Marxist-Leninist ideology must march in step with innovative questing on the part of party thinking and the social sciences, must express the creative spirit of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, and must educate in this spirit. At the same time, we must pursue with unflagging energy the struggle for the purity of our ideals, the struggle against attempts by bourgeois ideology and propaganda aimed at eroding the values of socialism. The speaker noted in particular the growing importance of the social sciences for the further elaboration and implementation of the party's political course.

These, T. Zhivkov emphasized, are the main paths and tasks of the development of the Bulgarian People's Republic during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and in the period through the year 2000. Our prospects are part of the general prospects of the socialist world, social progress, and the peoples' struggle for a better and just life. We are convinced of the triumph of the communist ideals.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution put an end to domination by imperialism and marked the beginning of a new era in world history. The emergence of the world socialist system fundamentally changed the correlation of forces in the international arena and blocked the attempts by imperialism to reverse the wheels of history.

In our time capitalism is still a strong and dangerous opponent. The imperialist states are making efforts to create a common front against socialism, the international communist and workers movement, the national liberation forces, and the forces of progress. The monopolist bourgeoisie is seeking a way out of the crisis by attacking working people's rights and the freedom and sovereignty of independent states.

The most reactionary circles of imperialism are cold-bloodedly preparing the destruction of mankind. Imperialism, in its desire to remain in the saddle of history, resorts to all kinds of means, including militarism which, as Comrade M.S. Gorbachev pointed out at the 27th CPSU Congress, is becoming the ugliest and most dangerous monster of the 20th century.

In the late seventies the United States and its allies embarked on a course of confrontation, of unleashing a vehement anticommunist campaign. But they have not dared to cross the line beyond which the life of mankind could be at stake. Why? Because of the existence of the world socialist system and the cohesive and combat-capable Warsaw Pact Organization. Because the Soviet Union, with its vast economic, scientific, and military potential has achieved a historic gain -- equilibrium with the forces of imperialism in the military sphere. There is no doubt that the fraternal socialist countries will do everything necessary to prevent any disruption of the military-strategic equilibrium.

The Bulgarian People's Republic will continue to strengthen its defense capability and to make a contribution to the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact Organization.

The prevailing situation in the world gives no grounds for complacency. The U.S. Administration continues to whip up the arms race. Disregarding peace proposals, including the unilateral moratorium, the United States is conducting new nuclear tests and is preparing to turn peaceful outer space into a theater of military operations. Ignoring the realities of the contemporary world, U.S. imperialism is trying to pursue a stategy of neoglobalism which, as recent events testify, leads to destabilization of the entire international situation in general. This is just one step away from a nuclear conflict.

This is why today the problem of peace and war is the ultimate problem. The fate of not just the socialist countries but of all the peoples and all people on the planet depends on it. This is because mankind, regardless of racial, national, political, and religious differences, has one common enemy -- the threat of nuclear destruction, and one common task -- the elimination of this threat and the preservation of civilization. The forces existing today which are interested in the strengthening of peace are virtually unlimited in size.

The peace program mapped out by the 27th CPSU Congress offers mankind the prospect of entering the 21st century beneath peaceful skies, free of the terrors of nuclear nightmare and "star wars." No sensible person today can remain indifferent to M.S. Gorbachev's call that nuclear tests be terminated.

Allow me, on behalf of all Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people, to voice yet again our fervent support for the new Soviet initiatives which correspond to the aspirations of all peoples on the planet. For us Communists the prevention of nuclear catastrophe and the preservation of universal peace constitute the supreme goal and an expression of the humanitarian nature of our ideology and our system.

The Bulgarian People's Republic will continue to make a contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, to implementing joint actions in the struggle to avert the nuclear threat and achieve a turn for the better in European and world affairs.

The Bulgarian People's Republic will participate actively in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. We will continue to implement a course of all-around cooperation and rapprochement with the Soviet Union, the CPSU, and the Soviet people. Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation is entering a qualitatively new stage. The future holds exceptionally great opportunities at all levels and in all spheres.

Profoundly committed to the principles of internationalism, the BCP attaches enormous significance to the development of mutual relations with all socialist countries. Full and fruitful ties between the socialist states are exceptionally important in the present tense international situation and the struggle for the strengthening of peace. They are particularly necessary because we all face big and complex tasks of intensifying and increasing the efficiency of social production.

The BCP is developing and will constantly deepen its ties with the international communist and workers movement, of which it is a part. In this activity the party proceeds from the premise that, under contemporary conditions, our movement has no other task more important than the salvation of human civilization.

We are in favor of further strengthening interaction and solidarity with the different streams of the workers movement, socialist and social democratic parties, revolutionary-democratic and national liberation movements, international organizations, agrarian parties, trade union, women's, and youth organizations, and antiwar and antinuclear movements. We are obliged to do this by the command of the age -- to preserve and strengthen peace.

Our positions in relations with developing countries are invariable. We feel solidarity with the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, against racism and apartheid. We fully support the demands by developing countries for the restructuring of international relations on a democratic and just basis and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

We are in favor of equal and mutually advantageous relations with the developed capitalist countries and in favor of political dialogue and economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation without any discrimination in the interests of peaceful coexistence.

Our party give considerable attention -- and this is completely understandable -- to mutual relations with Balkan states. Our policy in the Balkans is principled, constructive, and realistic. It is and will remain aimed at peace, good neighborliness, and cooperation and at the deepening of mutually advantageous bilateral and multilateral relations.

We will continue to work to implement the initiatives aimed at transforming the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. We believe that the need has ripened for Balkan states to elaborate and sign a treaty on the ecological protection of the Balkan Peninsula and to adopt an appeal to all countries and peoples of the European Continent on this question.

We have declared and will continue to declare: Our people, engaged in creative labor, need detente and peace, good-neighborly relations, trust, and mutual understanding more than anything else.

The Bulgarian people have always been famous for their lofty patriotism. Today this gives them even more reason not only to ardently love but also to feel proud of modern socialist Bulgaria. Our people cast off the yoke of capitalism on 9 September 1944. For over 40 years we have been building the new socialist life in our country. We are aware of our mistakes and weaknesses, we perceive clearly what still remains to be done and the paths we still have to travel. But we are rightly proud of what we have achieved on Bulgarian soil. Our people are not alone in the building of socialism in Bulgaria. They march shoulder to shoulder with and enjoy the powerful support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. And the Bulgarian people themselves are making a contribution to their development. They draw inspiration from the heroic struggle waged by the world proletariat, the peoples upholding their freedom and independence, and all progressive forces. They themselves both set an example and support them. This is a practical demonstration of the unity of socialist patriotism and internationalism.

Contemporary socialist Bulgaria is primarily our arena of labor and creativity. There can be no doubt, T. Zhivkov emphasized in conclusion, that the Bulgarian Communists and their loyal allies -- members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the Fatherland Front, Komsomol members, and all Bulgarian patriots will dedicate their energy, talent, knowledge, and labor in order to elevate our motherland to the level which is persistently demanded by the new age and the struggle for social progress. This is indeed our patriotic and international duty.

The BCP Central Committee's written report to the 13th congress, which was distributed to delegates, emphasizes that during the period under review the party carried out vast political, organizational, and ideological education work among working people and the entire people for the fulfillment of the responsible tasks set by the previous congress. As a result of this, the plan for socioeconomic development during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period was fulfilled on the whole. Bulgaria fittingly marked the 40th anniversary of its 9 September 1944 socialist revolution with these successes.

Economically backward and mainly agrarian in the past, the Bulgarian People's Republic now ranks among the industrially developed states with modern agriculture. The rates of its economic and industrial growth are among the most rapid in the world.

The world is now living under the enormous influence of the 27th CPSU Congress. This event is of crucial significance for the Soviet Union's further upsurge and is a powerful accelerator of the development of the world socialist system and of social progress in the world.

M.S. Gorbachev's Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program, the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR, and the other congress documents are an invaluable treasurehouse of ideas and practical experience which inspire and encourage the millions of fighters for peace and socialism on the planet. They offer eloquent proof that Lenin's great party is rising to the challenge of the time fully armed and is mobilizing the inexhaustible energy and potential of the Soviet people for enthusiastic labor to accelerate socioeconomic development, to combine the advantages of the socialist system with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, to further expand socialist democracy, and to raise Soviet people's living standards.

During the period since the 12th BCP Congress the activity of the party and the state took palce in an increasingly complex international situation. The United States and NATO stepped up the arms race to a scale hitherto unprecedented in history, launched new military programs, and resorted to the crudest and most aggressive forms of ideological and economic warfare. The U.S. preparations for "star wars," or the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," are a key element in the strategy of tension. The implementation of this program would cause an unrestricted and uncontrollable arms race and would break the prevailing strategic balance.

The socialist community countries with their active and constructive policy, their close interaction in the international arena, and their economic and defense potential are the main factor for resisting the strategy of tension and creating the prerequisites for a turn to the better in international affairs.

The great importance of the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan in Geneva lies in the fact that it opened the way to the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations, and thus in international relations themselves as a whole. Great fundamental importance also attaches to the accords reached there and, in particular, to the jointly confirmed viewpoint that nuclear war is impermissible, that any war between the USSR and the United States, be it nuclear or conventional, must be prevented, and that neither side will pursue military superiority over the other.

In the opinion of our party and state, the most important thing now is not to allow actions which could lead to a termination of dialogue. The peoples are justified in demanding that the United States follows the example of the Soviet Union, whose determination and sincere readiness to follow the path mapped out in Geneva have been demonstrated in action.

During the period under review the Soviet Union, the Bulgarian People's Republic, and the other fraternal socialist countries consistently implemented a peace-loving foreign policy. The Sofia conference of the Warsaw Pact States' Political Consultative Committee in 1985 elaborated a broad and all-embracing platform for the solution of the most immediate international problems and the preservation of universal peace. Many of the Warsaw Pact's initiatives have become program demands of various peace-loving forces.

The numerous proposals and bold steps of goodwill unilaterally made by the Soviet Union generate a broad international response and have a major political influence. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement particularly stands out among them for its broad and specific nature. This is an inspiring, specific, and simultaneously realistic program which will make it possible to free the planet from mass destruction weapons, and primarily nuclear weapons, by the year 2000. This is a platform according with the fundamental interests of all people in the world. It is an eloquent expression of the Soviet leadership's new dynamic style in international relations and the assertive nature of its foreign policy initiatives which take into account not only its own but also its partner's interests.

During the period under review, the foreign policy activity of the BCP and the Bulgarian People's Republic, conducted in close interaction with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, was aimed mainly at averting the threat of a new war and affirming peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The main avenue of the party's and the state's international activity was to strengthen unity and cohesion and deepen cooperation with our closest allies -- the socialist community countries. The ties between the socialist countries' fraternal communist parties are the main driving force in the cause of strengthening relations and deepening mutual understanding and unity of action.

The Bulgarian People's Republic plays a direct part in shaping and implementing the fraternal countries' coordinated foreign policy. The Warsaw Pact, whose term has been extended for an additional 20 years, plays a decisive role in defending the gains of socialism and preserving peace in Europe and all over the world. Our country participates actively in all forums of Warsaw Pact states.

The participation of the Bulgarian People's Republic in CEMA and in socialist economic integration has been and remains of vital importance for the country's successful socioeconomic development. The volume of its commodity exchange with CEMA countries increased by 49.8 percent in 1981-1985; they account for 78 percent of total commodity turnover, with the USSR accounting for 56.3 percent.

We attach particular significance to the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. Bulgaria's scientific and technical potential is most directly involved in the program's implementation, and our state will fulfill the obligations stemming from it.

Our participation in new progressive forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including direct ties between enterprises and scientific institutes and the creation of joint economic, science-and-production, and other organizations, offers new opportunities for the successful solution of important tasks of economic development. The creation of the first joint science-and-production associations in machine building by the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR is of fundamental importance in this direction.

The basis of our foreign policy is the course of fraternal interaction, friendship, and all-around rapprochement with the CPSU and the Soviet Union. It was given an additional impetus at the meetings and conversations between T. Zhivkov and M.S. Gorbachev held in June 1985 in Moscow and in October 1985 in Sofia. Held in an atmosphere of complete trust and sincere fraternal friendship, they confirmed the unity of views on all questions concerning the building of new society and the foreign policy of the BCP and the CPSU, of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR. New strategic avenues of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation and rapprochement were mapped out in the course of these meetings and conversations. This makes greater demands on our work in all spheres. Particularly important and large-scale tasks are connected with the fulfillment of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR Through the Year 2000. The historic 27th CPSU Congress gave a new and powerful boost to the deepening of ties between our parties and countries.

We, the BCP Central Committee Report to the congress emphasizes, express the most profound gratitude and sincere thanks to the party of Soviet Communists, the Soviet Union's party and state leadership, and the entire Soviet people for everything they are doing for the development of the fraternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and our countries' all-around cooperation. As before, we will march shoulder to shouder with our Soviet brothers in the struggle for peace, for strengthening the unity, cohesion, and might of the socialist community, and for consolidating class solidarity within the international communist and workers movement, the struggle for communism.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED ON HUNGARIAN LIBERATION DAY

Greetings to Hungarians

PM061512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP: To Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; To Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers;

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people send you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council and Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Hungarian people cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Hungary from fascism.

More than 40 years have passed since the memorable day of 4 April 1945, which was a turning point in Hungary's history. Broad prospects for a new life free of all forms of exploitation and oppression opened up before the Hungarian people as a result of the victory over fascism and the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army.

Embarking on the road of socialist building, the Hungarian working people, under the leadership of the Communist Party and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, implemented profound political and socioeconomic transformations within a historically short period. Hungary's considerable successes in the development of the economy, science, culture, and the increased well-being of the working people testify to the vitality of Marxism-Leninism and to the advantages and extensive potential of the socialist system.

Soviet-Hungarian relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and sealed by the treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, are developing dynamically and serve the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and the socialist community as a whole. The deepening of bilateral economic relations and of cooperation within the CEMA framework and the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress by the CEMA Member-Countries Through the Year 2000 represent an important contribution to the implementation of the course toward accelerated socioeconomic development on which the USSR and Hungary have embarked. The CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to consistently implement the line of further strengthening relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples and among all socialist states, as was reaffirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The strengthening of the cohesion and unity of action of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact, which is one of the main factors in the successful struggle for a fundamental improvement of the situation in the world, is of great importance at the present crucial stage of international development in conditions where the reactionary forces of imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism, are heightening the nuclear threat. The course of peace and cooperation steered unswervingly by the USSR, Hungary, and the other socialist community countries is reliably countering the aggressive policy of imperialism. Our new peace initiatives, the program for the elimination of mass destruction weapons and the removal of the nuclear threat, and the basic principles for establishing a comprehensive international security system open up real opportunities for curbing the arms race and preserving and strengthening peace.

On the occasion of fraternal Hungary's National Day, we wish you, dear Comrades, the Hungarian Communists, and all working people new successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress and building a developed socialist society.

CPSU Central Committee; USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Council of Ministers

Hungarians Greet Soviets

PM061450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; To A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; To N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Dear Comrades! On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council and Council of Ministers, and the entire Hungarian people, we express gratitude for your friendly congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of our National Day, the 41st anniversary of the liberation of our motherland.

Marking the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, we greet the Soviet people with feelings of sincere respect and friendship. Our people honor the memory of the Soviet heroes who gave their lives for Hungary's freedom.

A new society which guarantees all citizens living conditions that are worthy of man has been built in Hungary over the past few decades. The development of socialist industry, profound transformations in the countryside, and social and cultural gains are bright pages inscribed in Hungary's most recent history.

On this day we reiterate our intention to continue to strengthen and expand Hungarian-Soviet relations, which cover all spheres of life and are based on ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the ideas of socialist internationalism, our common aims and interests, mutual advantage, and the desire to further enrich the friendship between the Hungarian and the Soviet peoples.

The Hungarian working people followed with special attention the proceedings of the 27th CPSU Congress, which took place in an atmosphere of exactingness and creativity and analyzed the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy and the present situation in the world. The tasks in the accelerated socioeconomic development of the USSR outlined by the 27th congress are a source of inspiration to all champions of social progress and socialism in Hungary and thoughout the world. We assure the Soviet Union of our active support for its consistent peace policy, which was reaffirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress. The Hungarian people are also convinced that socialism will prove its superiority not by force of arms but by the example it sets. The proposals put forward by the Soviet Union in the sphere of disarmament represent a comprehensive program for creating a world free of wars and weapons.

Expressing our gratitude for your best wishes on the occasion of our National Day, the 41st anniversary of liberation, we wish the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people new successes in building a developed socialist society and implementing the historic program of peace and creation put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers

SOVIET ENVOY ON REPERCUSSIONS OF FRG SDI PACT

LD041611 Hamburg DPA In German 1507 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, 4 Apr (DPA) -- Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Semenov todav personally conveyed a formal criticism of the German SDI agreements to West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Semenov, who was received by Genscher in the foreign Ministry at his own request, announced the possibility of political and defense policy consequences toward the Federal Republic.

The Foreign Ministry had made it known that Genscher rejected the Soviet criticism and expounded the Federal Government's position. The foreign minister explained to the Soviet Ambassador that the Soviet interpretation of the German-U.S. agreements derived from false assumptions.

Genscher stressed that the participation of German firms and research institutes in the U.S. project for a space-based missile defense system was within the framework of international law and also within the 1972 ABM Treaty. In the Soviet criticism, the Germans were accused of participating in undermining the treaty.

In his detailed rejoinder, Genscher expressed the hope that Moscow, on closer examination, would also come to a more just assessment and one corresponding to its own interests. The Soviet Government also must know that Bonn had, from the start, supported the Soviet-U.S. commitment of 8 January 1985, aimed at preventing the arms race in space.

MOSCOW PAPERS REPORT USSR-FRG COOPERATION TALKS

PM080816 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 April 1986 in the First Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report headlined "Cooperation Developing," which reads as follows:

"The 14th session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, under the chairmanship of A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was held in Moscow 3-4 April. The FRG delegation was headed by Federal Minister for Economics M. Bangemann.

"It was noted that the existing economic agreements between the two states are being fulfilled and that bilateral trade and economic ties have continued to develop on a mutually beneficial basis.

"The potential for expanding and deepening cooperation in various machine building sectors was analyzed. Questions of mutual collaboration in the sphere of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and in the sphere of consumer goods production were discussed. Practical ways for carrying out joint work in these spheres were outlined."

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 6 April 1986 in the Morning Edition carries on page 4 under the general headline "Official Reports" one paragraph on the session -- identical to the first paragraph of the PRAVDA report -- and adds the following:

"At a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists A.K. Antonov and M. Bangemann gave a positive assessment of the results of the session's work and advocated further developing trade and economic relations between the two countries.

"I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received M. Bangemann at the latter's request and held a conversation with him on certain questions concerned with further developing economic cooperation.

"J. Kastl, FRG ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation."

COMMENTARY ON HOWE'S VISIT TO DRA 'BANDITS'

LD042224 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- Following commentary by TASS writer Aleksandr Bokhonko:

The visits of Western political figures to Pakistan are held following the same scenario, the only difference being that the settings and characters are different, yet all the Western guests without exception believe it to be their duty to visit the camps of Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits, whose number is large in the north-western border province of Pakistan. It was only a few days ago that Edwin Meese, U.S. attorney general, "fraternized" in public with the counter-revolutionary cutthroats. Today their guest of "honour" is Geoffrey Howe, British foreign and Commonwealth secretary.

Taking in the footsteps of his senior overseas partner, upon arrival on an official visit in Islamabad Sir Geoffrey Howe at once met with chiefs of anti-Afghan gangs. He ensured the latter of Britain's support and even went to the Khyber pass, where, as is known, the Pakistani military are trying to suppress by force of arms the actions of the Pashtun tribes protesting against the use of their territory in the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan.

The provocative character of this trip by Sir Geoffrey Howe is obvious. Another point is noteworthy. They in the West in general and in London in particular, talk much about the need for combating terrorism. A lot of high-flown speeches and calls have been made in the Western capitals. Yet in practice this looks quite differently. While talking of the need to put an end to terrorism, the Western politicians never miss a chance to visit the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, who sow death and destruction in Afghanistan. Not only do they visit these camps, but also assist the bandits with money and weapons. Fresh evidence of that is the supply of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, which has been started through the CIA channels. But how does the West match its word to its deed? At hand is a clear double-dealing of the imperialist powers. They hate the people's revolution in Afghanistan and therefore are making desperate attempts at regaining the positions imperialism has lost in that region.

REPORTAGE ON DELEGATION ATTENDING PCI CONGRESS

Group Departs

LD080817 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- A CPSU delegation left Moscow for Rome today at the invitation of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) to attend the 17th PCI Congress.

The delegation includes L.N. Zaykov, a member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee (head of delegation), V.V. Zagladin, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.N. Pletnyova, member of the CPSU Central Committee, weaver with the Kostroma flax-manufacturing plant.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU CC, V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior functionaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

Arrives in Rome

LD081117 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 8 TASS -- A CPSU delegation headed by Lev Zyakov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Rome today to attend the 17th congress of the Italian Communist Party.

The delegation was welcomed at the capital's Ciampino Airport by Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the leadership and the secretariat of the Italian Communist Party, senior functionaries of the party Central Committee, the USSR's Ambassador to Italy Nikolay Linkov, senior officials of the Soviet missions in Italy, and journalists.

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENTARIAN ENDS VISIT

LD080259 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Tashkent April 7 TASS -- Relus Ter Beek, chairman of the foreign affairs commission of the second chamber of the Dutch parliament, ended his visit to Uzbekistan. He was staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the U.S.S.R. parliamentary group. At the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet the guest was familiarized with the achievements of Uzbekistan's working people in the years of Soviet Government and the programme of creative endeavours to be implemented in the current five-year plan period. Relus Ter Beek visited the exhibition of economic achievements of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, saw the sights of Tashkent and visited Samarkand.

FURTHER COMMENT ON BUSH'S REGIONAL VISIT

Intentions Criticized

LD061213 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 6 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS writer Mikhail Krutikhin:

U.S. Vice President George Bush is currently on a tour to the countries of the Arabian Peninsula. He paid his first visit in the tour to Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia. As the London OBSERVER points out today, the U.S. vice president has several objectives. First, to achieve a stabilisation of the prices of oil, second, to try to convince the countries of the region of U.S. invariable support for them, and, at last, to solicit support from several Arab nations for Washington's anti-Libyan campaign.

Before his departure for the Middle East tour George Bush said that the recent trend towards a sharp drop in the prices of oil was becoming a threat to the national interests of the United States. Western observers concluded from that statement that the high-ranking United States emissary would try to pressure the Arab petroleum-exporting countries, in the first place Saudi Arabia, into cutting their oil output and thus help towards stabilizing the oil prices.

Yet such conclusions are, to put it mildly, too hasty. A part of major American firms are known to proceed in their activity from interests that are diametrically opposite to those which the vice-president described as "national". These companies importing oil and oil products in the USA are bending every effort to purchase oil from foreign exporters at the lowest possible prices. The current drop in the prices of oil is, in a large measure, a result of their activity. George Bush himself has indirectly confirmed the controversial character of the interests of those industrial and financial forces, which stand behind the U.S. Administration and determine, in the final analysis, its policy. He said that he would only "listen" to the opinion of the Arab oil producers about the causes making them increase oil output.

The statements by the U.S. vice president strike one as being by far more determined when he touches upon other issues in connection with his Arabian tour. George Bush has again reminded that the USA believes the Persian Gulf area to be a zone of its "vital interests" and commits itself to protect the security of the oil routes running across that area.

This is a familiar stand. Using as a pretext the tensions, which have emerged as a result of the protracted Iran-Iraq war, Washington is building up its military presence in the area of the Persian and Oman Gulfs. Hence the speculation on the preparedness of the USA to shoulder the burden of "preserving the security" of the states of the Arabian Peninsula and promises of military aid.

At the same time it is apt to recall that this "aid" designed allegedly for ensuring the stability of the Arab states, has more than once been used by the American politicos as a lever for crude pressure. It is also apt to recall how U.S. Congress demanded that Amman should display "greater complaisance" in its approach to the American-Israeli plans of separate deals with Tel Aviv, as a prerequisite for arms supplies to Jordan. It must be recalled that the contract for the supply of a large consignment of weapons to Saudi Arabia "hangs poised" in Congress, and George Bush is sure to use that in his attempts at forcing Riyadh to its side in the anti-Libyan campaign and in the attitude to the separate deals with Israel.

Obviously all the aims of the current tour of the American vice president have nothing to do with the real interests of the Arab countries.

Seeks Opposition to DRA

GF071310 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[From "Important Developments in the World Last Week" program]

[Text] Vice President George Bush's visits to Saudi Arabia, Oman, Behrain, and the YAR [Yemen Arab Republic] is yet another example of the policy of pressure -- the policy of pressure executed through diplomatic channels. The main objective of Bush's visit, which began near the end of last week, is to sound out the possibility of U.S. use of the military objects possessed by these Arab countries.

However, other additional anxieties exist as well. In addition to forging an agreement on the oil price policy, there is the task of forcing certain countries to support the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in a more active way. Recently, the tendency of the U.S. (?instigators) of the undeclared war against the DRA to further provoke the centers of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries has gradually become more obvious.

USSR ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LIBYA

LD080524 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0505 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Apr -- (TASS) -- A USSR Government delegation led by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and member of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived in Libya on a visit at the invitation of the Libyan leadership.

During the visit, questions will be discussed concerning the development of bilateral relations in light of the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, technical, and trade cooperation between the USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriyah which was signed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, during the official friendly visit of the Libyan leader to the Soviet Union in October 1985.

LIGACHEV, YAKOVLEV MEET SYRIAN CP DELEGATION

LD071922 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS -- A meeting was held at the CPSU Central Committee today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yegor Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Aleksander Yakovlev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents and a delegation of the Communist Party of Syria consisting of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria Khalid Bakhdash, Deputy General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria Yusuf Faysal, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria Ibrahim Bahri, (Daniel Naime), (Khalid Khammami), (Ramu Shaykhu), members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria (R. Kurdi) and (A.W. Rashwani).

During the conversation which passed in a comradely atmosphere, the representatives of the CPSU spoke about the work in the USSR to implement the strategic course at the speeding up of the country's social and economic development set out by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Much attention was paid to the party's foreign policy activity aimed at the solution of the main task facing humanity: the ending of nuclear weapon tests and elimination of nuclear arms, the curbing of the ever more dangerous arms race whipped up by the militaristic circles, safeguarding and consolidation of world peace.

It was stressed that the course of the 27th congress and practical steps of the party to implement it rely on strong support and vigorous constructive efforts of the Communists, of the entire Soviet people.

The Syrian comrades summed up the political line of the Communist Party of Syria which upholds the vital interests of the working class and broad masses of the working people, which, jointly with the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and other organizations participating in the Progressive National Front consistently supports Syria's independent anti-imperialist policy opposing the U.S.-Israeli aggressive plans, declares for the rallying of all patriotic, democratic forces of the country. They spoke about the preparation for a regular Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Syria which is to promote the party's cohesion, strengthen its ties with the masses so as to increase the role of the Communist Party of Syria in the struggle against hostile intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The representatives of the Communist Party of Syria declared that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress set an example of creative application and development of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, of the principled approach to the problems of social development and party affairs and have great international significance, give an impetus to the struggle for peace and social progress. They emphasized that the Communist Party of Syria wholly supports the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU, the historic initiatives advanced at the 27th CPSU Congress, in the January 15, 1986 statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The participants in the meeting condemned the United States' and Israel's aggressive policy in the Middle East, their sabotaging of the efforts aimed at a just and all-embracing settlement in the region. They declared that this policy fully matches the imperialist concept of "neoglobalism" assumed by the U.S. ruling circles, the concept that envisages interference in internal affairs of sovereign countries, the imposing of U.S. domination on them.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Syria expressed satisfaction over successful development of Soviet-Syrian relations on the basis of the treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic. It was stated that the CPSU is in solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of progressive, patriotic forces of Syria, of other Arab countries.

The representatives of the CPSU and of the Communist Party of Syria confirmed the striving of both parties to strengthen their bonds of friendship and fraternal cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

U.S., ISRAEL ALLEGEDLY PREPARING MILITARY OPERATIONS

LD051943 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Apr 86

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] With Washington's approval, Israel is preparing for military operations against Syria and Lebanon. It is possible this was discussed during talks which Israeli Prime Minister Peres held with U.S. Administration officials in Washington, where they detailed the duties of the two strategic allies.

Israel will participate in U.S. actions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, but Israel now has to prepare a military strike against steadfast Syria and also against the patriotic forces in Lebanon. Yitzhaq Rabin predicted that Israel will win in a war against Syria. [Passage indistinct]. It seems that the Israeli minister [words indistinct] of the U.S. President that the United States will try to [Passage indistinct].

In addition to the military operations against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Syria, and Lebanon, the two strategic allies are carrying out a political campaign against the Arabs. (?For this purpose) in particular, Reagan sent two envoys to the Arab world: U.S. Vice President Bush and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Murphy. They will meet in Riyadh to exchange the information they collect from Saudi Arabia, Oman, the YAR, Bahrain, Kuwaity, the UAE, and Qatar. The U.S. newspapers talked about the aims of their tour, the main aim of which is to protect and consolidate U.S. military, economic, and political positions. Well-informed U.S. observers and journalists say that the principal aim of the [words indistinct] could be summarized in preserving the U.S. right to attack military targets in some Arab countries. Another purpose is to reach more understanding and support by the moderate Arab leaders for Washington's policies in the Middle East.

For instance, according to UPI, Bush intends holding consultations with the leaders of four Arab countries concerning the Libyan-U.S. confrontation. It is no difficult to guesss the nature of these consultations. It is possible that Bush might be able to convince these Arabs to abandon their support for Libya against U.S. military threats.

THE NEW YORK TIMES points out that George Bush will express the concern of Reagan's administration to Saudi Arabia at the negative effect of the reduction of oil prices on U.S. industry. Yet it is known that the United States, more than any other country, helped in creating the current situation in the capitalist oil market.

Bush's and Murphy's tour have nothing to do with establishing peace -- as Washington tries to convince the world -- because the principal issue for the region, which is securing a just political settlement for the Arab-Israeli conflict, is not included in the program set by Washington for Bush's and Murphy's talks with the leaders of the seven Arab countries in the Arab Peninsula and the Gulf.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT URGES UN ACTION ON S. AFRICA

PM071428 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA press service article: "Trust Undermined"]

[Text] President J.E. dos Santos of the People's Republic of Angola has sent UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar a message in which he urges him to take urgent measures to solve the problems in southern Africa.

In his message he stated that the Republic of South Africa (RSA) has failed to fulfill the conditions of the agreements earlier entered into by Angola for the sake of a peaceful settlement to the region's problems. Pretoria has not ceased aggression against Angola, continues to occupy part of Angolan territory, and is increasing its support for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] terrorist group. Also no agreement has been reached on a cease-fire between the South-West African People's Organization and the RSA.

The Angolan president noted that the American Administration, which poses as mediator in settling the problems between Angola and the RSA, in reality has shown no interest in contributing to the search for a just and peaceful solution to the problems of southern Africa. What is more, Washington has switched to open military and financial support for UNITA gangs, which carry out sabotage and have not ceased the practice of seizing hostages and of mass murders of innocent citizens. The United States has included the "Angolan problem" in the section of so-called regional conflicts in order to drag out solving the problem of Namibia's decolonization and prolong the existence of the apartheid system. Openly supporting UNITA and the RSA in their aggressive actions against Angola, the president stressed, the Reagan administration has undermined trust in itself as mediator in solving the region's problems.

In the conditions that have taken shape, the Angolan Government believes that the further holding of talks to fulfill Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council on granting Namibia independence and also to achieve security and peace in southern Africa is the responsibility of the UN secretary general. It reaffirmed its willingness to continue diplomatic efforts to decolonize Namibia and establish peace in the region.

Forcing its "mediation" on Angola, Washington has never been interested in seriously holding talks on settling the region's problems. It was Washington that was the author of the infamous "linkage" of the question of Namibia's decolonization with the withdrawal from Angola of the Cuban military contingent, which is there to defend the country against aggression from the RSA. The American Administration has always supported the subversive activities of the Angolan people's betrayers against Angola, Having solemnly received the UNITA chief, Savimbi, recently, Washington is preparing for a meeting with another traitor expelled by the Angolan people -- Holden Roberto. U.S. representatives to the United Nations have repeatedly wrecked the efforts of the international community to stop Pretoria's aggressive actions against Angola. It is clear that in such conditions there can be no talk of any faith in the United States as an "impartial mediator" in settling the problems of southern Africa.

ANGOLA REPORTS DOWNING OF HERCULES PLANES

LD062025 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Luanda April 6 TASS -- According to a statement of the Defense Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola circulated here, last Thursday Angolan pilots brought down over Bie Province one of the three "Hercules C-130" transport planes that violated the air space of Angola.

The statement pointed out that the intruders had been intercepted by planes of the Angolan Air Force at the moment when they were dropping arms and other munitions to the puppet UNITA group which is on the payroll of the CIA and the secret services of the Pretoria regime.

Several days ago the White House authorized the delivery to the terrorists of a large consignment of "ground-to-air" "Stinger" missiles.

CPSU CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

LD051112 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS - The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR sent a congratulatory telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam on the occasion of the Victory Day holiday of Socialist Ethiopia. The heroic people of your country, who have upheld their freedom and independence in the fight with fascism, are today giving a decisive rebuff to internal and external reactionaries and firmly protecting the gains of the revolution and their right to the peaceful building of a new life. True to the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our countries, the Soviet Union will continue to identify with this struggle by the Ethiopian people.

GRACA MACHEL HOLDS TALKS AT EDUCATION MINISTRY

PM071032 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Graca Machel, Mozambique education minister and wife of the chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of Mozambique, had a conversation at the USSR Education Ministry on 1 April. Education Minister S.G. Shcherbakov described to the guest the system for training teaching cadres, the progress in implementing the reform of general education and vocational schools, and ways of strengthening their ties with production. Questions were discussed connected with the training of national teaching cadres for Mozambique.

CPSU'S KONOVALOV RETURNS FROM MAPUTO FUNERAL

PM061700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by V.N. Konovalov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Maputo (People's Republic of Mozambique) 3 April.

ILICHEV RECEIVES NEW GABONESE AMBASSADOR

PM071030 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 2 April L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, received (Emmanuel Mendum-Nze), Gabonese ambassador to the USSR, in connection with his upcoming presentation of credentials, and had a conversation with him.

CONTADORA MEETING 'SMASHED' BY EXIT OF REPRESENTATIVES

LD080958 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0742 GMT 8 Apr 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The representatives of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, under an invented pretext, have halted their participation in the conference of foreign affairs ministers of the member-countries of the Contador Group and the support group with the delegates of the five Central American states. By their demonstrative step, they in effect smashed the work of the conference, which is discussing the position in Central America that has become sharply aggravated recently as a result of the unceasing armed provocations by CIA mercenaries against Nicaragua.

U.S. PLANS TO SEND MILITARY TO TRAIN 'CONTRAS'

LD041821 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 4 TASS -- THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper reports that the U.S. Administration is nurturing plans to send several tens of servicemen from among the special Army forces to countries neighbouring on Nicaragua. These are the selfsame "Green Berets" who had won notoriety as ruthless killers during the U.S. aggression in Vietman, and "confirmed" it during the occupation of Grenada. It is planned that they will train the Nicaraguan "contras" in using Washington-supplied weapons and in methods of conducting bandit actions against the people who drove them from Nicaragua. The Somozistas will be trained at "contras" camps in the territories of El Salvador and Honduras. Part of the bandits will take a course of training at U.S. military bases. At the same time plans are being worked out in Washington to bring representatives of the U.S. CIA into training the "contras".

The U.S. Administration's plans to give greater scope to interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua give rise to mounting opposition of the public and political figure figures. Joseph Brennan, the governor of Maine, speaking of U.S. policy in Central America, has told journalists that the USA in virtually following the way which will lead it to a new Vietnam.

The NBC TV network reports that this year 54,000 U.S. servicemen will take part in exercises in Honduras which are held in direct proximity to the border with Nicaragua. Commenting on joint U.S.-Honduran exercises, Bruce Babbit, the governor of Arizona, has pointed out that this is tantamount to a gradual drawing of U.S. troops into the armed conflict.

KOMPLEKTOV RECEIVES OUTGOING GUYANESE ENVOY

PM071030 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister, on 2 April received P.N. Chan, ambassador of Guyana to the USSR, in connection with his forthcoming departure from the Soviet Union. A friendly conversation took place.

On the same day V.G. Komplektov gave a luncheon in P.N. Chan's honor.